

CRUSH OUT CONVICT LABOR, SAY THE FREEMEN

The Council Ordinance Committee Will Act on the Matter Next Week.

WHAT THE MEMBERS SAY

They Are Against Competition of Convicts With Free Labor Men.

THEY ALL WANT A GOOD LAW

Committee Will Give the Culberson Ordinance Full Consideration.

Atlanta Labor Men Stirred Up on the Convict Labor Question of the Day.

UNIONS WILL SOON ACT

Federation of Trades Will Take the Matter Up Tomorrow Night.

UNION WORKERS ARE ACTIVE

Many of the Workmen Express Their Views in These Columns.

FREE LABOR, FREE WORK IS DEMANDED

The anti-convict labor material ordinance is to be acted upon by the committee on ordinances before it goes to the city council for final action.

Just what the ordinance committee will do with the document is of considerable interest.

The committee is composed of the following members of the general council: Howard, chairman; Adamson, Dorsey, Lumpkin and Thompson.

Judge Dorsey, when asked what he thought of the ordinance, said:

JUDGE DORSEY'S VIEWS.

"Of course, I am in favor of any measure that will prevent convict labor from competing with free labor. The ordinance as introduced in the council is rather sweeping in its nature, and will, I think, need some changing before it should be made a city law. As it reads it would prevent contractors with the city from using convicts in a rough and tumble manner. There was an alleged telephone connection between the banquet hall and Canton, and the operator at this end of the line was an ex-president of the club. Through the bogus phone this gentleman said:

"Suppose the fight comes out squarely on the brick question?" was asked.

"Then I would have to vote for the ordinance and protect the free labor brick-makers."

MR. ADAMSON WANTS ACTION.

"I voted for immediate action on the ordinance at the last meeting of the council and that ought to let the people know just where I stand. I am willing to have the law fixed right, but I feel certain that something ought to be done to keep bricks or anything else made by convicts from competing with free labor."

THOMPSON WILL INVESTIGATE.

Mr. Thompson said he had not looked into the matter as carefully as he will before it comes up for action, but he is in favor of a good law which will keep free labor from being in competition with convict labor.

MR. LUMPKIN SAID HE WAS IN FAVOR OF PREVENTING CONVICT LABOR FROM COMPETING WITH FREE LABOR WHERE PUBLIC WORK WAS CONCERNED.

RHEUBOTTOM CASE IS UP

THE SILENT PRISONER'S CASE CALLED IN COURT TODAY.

Jury Is Selected and One Witness Is Heard in the Case—Adjournment Taken Until This Afternoon.

Will Last Two Days.

H. E. Rheubottom is at last being tried.

His case was called this morning and every one in the courtroom was surprised to hear that both sides announced ready.

The trial will last at least two days. It was hardly begun this morning before court adjourned until this afternoon, when it will be again taken up.

D. B. Looney was the first witness placed on the stand. He testified that, accompanied by Officers Hewitt and Kilpatrick, he arrested Rheubottom in a room at the Alcazar hotel, in December, 1886.

He claimed that they searched his room and that the papers that were in court were found in his grip.

Mr. Williams, clerk of the court, stated that the papers were given him to keep until the trial. He placed them in the safe in his office, where they have since remained.

The papers in question will play an important part in the trial.

Some of them are supposed to be forged documents. The others are his private papers.

The charge against Rheubottom is that of cheating and swindling. It is claimed that he gave a check in payment for some articles he bought and that the check was no good.

The jury which will decide Rheubottom's fate is H. V. Barrow, P. L. Stanford, J. L. Lane, W. A. Teat and J. J. Brown.

REVENUE PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Two Mountain Men Scale the Jail Yard Fence and Gain Their Liberty.

Two United States prisoners escaped from the Fulton county jail last night. They scaled the high fence and left for parts unknown.

The men are J. T. Pittz and Jim Meadows, who had been held in prison some time, awaiting investigation of the district court. It is thought that they will make their way to the mountain regions, from which they came.

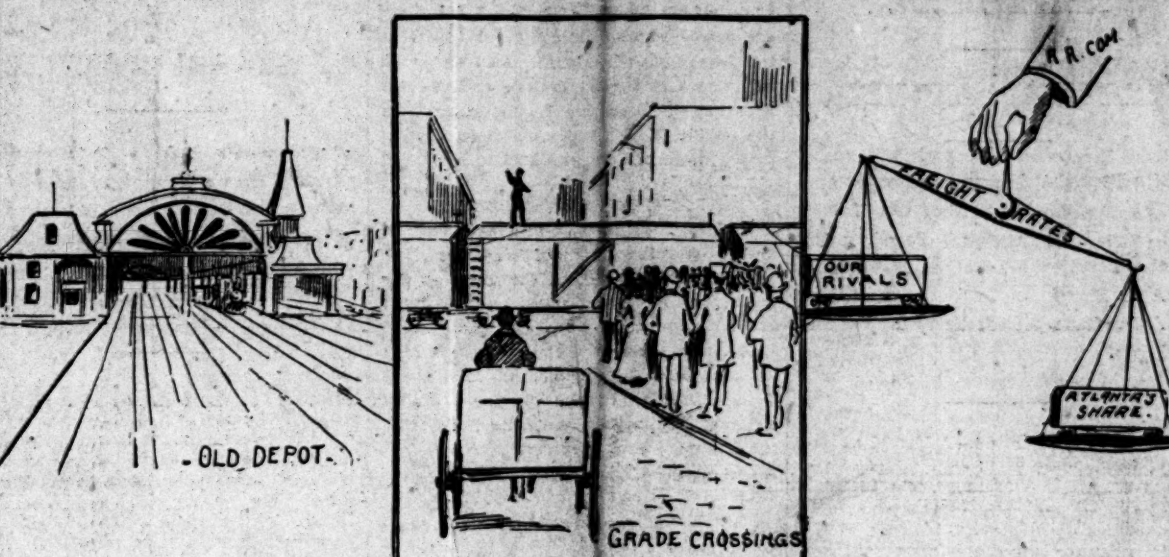
The men were revenue prisoners and the loss is not a very serious thing to the government or jail officials.

Ship Works Burned.

Glasgow, February 4.—The Fairfield ship-building works were burned today.

The loss is \$20,000, and 5,000 men were thrown out of employment.

IF OUR CITIZENS MUST ABOLISH SOMETHING



Why Not Take a Whack at Reform in This Direction?

TREASURER ACQUITTED.

JONES NOT GUILTY OF CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

He Was a Prominent Man and His Trial Was Watched with Great Interest by a Large Number of People.

Augusta, Ga., February 4.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Ex-City Treasurer T. S. Jones, who was on trial for the embezzlement of \$16,000, was acquitted today.

The trial has lasted two days, and was watched with greater interest than any case which has come up in the courts of Georgia for a long time.

Mr. Jones, who is prominently connected, commanded the respect and esteem of all who know him. The verdict of acquittal was won on a technicality in the indictment.

RITTERS GETS \$5,000 DAMAGE

The Jury Gives Him Verdict Against the American Upholstery Company.

Otto Ritters was this afternoon given a verdict for \$5,000 against the American Upholstery Company.

The case went to the jury this morning, and they were out only a short time, returning with a verdict for the plaintiff.

Last year Ritters was permanently injured, by the upper floor of the building in which he was working—falling in on him. He was seriously injured in the back, and is now a physical wreck.

The plaintiff claims that he was working at his machine when the floor fell; that it was the fault of the company, as it was known that its condition was dangerous.

Ritters is a German and has been in this country only a few years. He is an expert man in his line of business and was one of the most valuable men in the employ of the American Upholstery Company.

Kontz & Conyers were the attorneys for the plaintiff.

THE SOUTH'S CHANCES.

Judge Linney, of North Carolina, Does Not Think They Are Very Bright Just Now.

Washington, February 4.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Judge Linney, of North Carolina, in speaking of the chances of the south getting a place in the cabinet, said today that many leading southern republicans have almost given up hope. He himself is strongly against the taking of a border state man, and accrediting him to the south.

He declares that Jim Boyd, and several other patriots of North Carolina, are in every way eligible and talks well of Evans. He gives it as his opinion, however, that unless Goff accepts there will be no southerner in the cabinet.

RAILROAD BILL KILLED.

The Question Is Thought To Be Settled for Good in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., February 4.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

In the house this morning Cameron's motion to reconsider the railroad commission bill was laid on the table by a vote of 56 to 24.

This, it is thought, settles the vexed question, for this session at least, and perhaps forever.

Mr. Timberlake, of Jackson, made a personal explanation of his vote by saying that it had been intimated he had changed his mind on this question twice between two sittings, and that it was untrue, and that he had kept every promise he had made in this reference, and that no lobbyist had approached him.

The anti-pool-selling bill was passed by the house by a vote of 52 yeas, and 5 nays.

COMMITTEE AT CHATTANOOGA.

River and Harbor Inspection Tour Almost at an End.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 4.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

The house of representatives committee on rivers and harbors, comprising about fifteen congressmen, arrived here today.

The members devoted the day to seeing the sights.

They leave for Washington this evening.

QUEEN SIGNS REFORM DECREE.

Madrid, February 4.—The decree authorizing the proposed reforms in the island of Cuba was signed by the queen regent today.

It was not stated when they would go into effect.

SAXON'S COIN WASN'T GOOD

Griffin Man Bound Over to Higher Court This Morning.

SAYS NO HARM WAS MEANT

It Is Charged That He Passed a Spurious Coin, Knowing That It Was Not Genuine—Commissioner Broyles Thinks That the Evidence Was Sufficient To Hold Him for Trial.

W. T. Saxon, of Griffin, was brought before United States Commissioner Broyles this morning and bound over to the high court on the charge of passing counterfeit coin.

The arrest was made a few days ago by Captain Wright, of the secret service department, and many of the prominent citizens of Griffin were brought here as witnesses.

It is charged that last week Saxon went into the store of J. Buckram and passed a spurious dollar on him. Buckram reported the matter to Mr. W. H. Connor, who is the collector in the city criminal court of Griffin, and instructed him to make a charge. Instead of doing this Mr. Connor settled the matter between the two men and Saxon gave Buckram a good dollar for the bad one.

Last Saturday night Mr. A. R. Shedd, who owns a grocery store, found a counterfeit dollar in his till when he counted his cash. Sunday morning he gave the dollar to Chief of Police E. I. Mason who asked him to work up the case. The chief of police sent a man out on the case and in the course of several hours found that the coin was Buckram's.

He then notified Captain Wright and a few days after the arrest was made.

In his statement Saxon said that one day last week he was drinking with the boys, when he was asked by a man who asked him to change a \$5 bill. Not having the amount himself, and wishing to accommodate the stranger, he went to the store of Buckram, which was near by, and asked him to change the bill.

SAXON EXPLAINS THE MATTER.

A few minutes after Jim Hudgins, who lives in Griffin, came to him and asked him to change a dollar.

Saxon did so, and a few minutes after found that he had a counterfeit dollar in his pocket. Saxon said that someone told him that Buckram had given him the coin, and as he was "a little over half drunk," he rushed into the latter's store and made him exchange the dollar for a good one.

He said that in giving the dollar to Mr. Shedd he meant nothing wrong and that it was an accident. He said that he was almost positive that Jim Hudgins had given him the coin.

Commissioner Broyles fixed the bond of Saxon at \$500, which he had not made when last he was arrested, but he was not concerned as prominent people of Griffin. Saxon seems to be a poor man, but has an air of respectability about him which is entirely foreign to the majority of criminals.

WAS CRUSHED IN A MILL

A NEGRO CONVICT KILLED IN A SHAFT.

He Had Gone Under the Building and Was Mangled by a Flying Wheel in Which He Became Entangled.

Worth, Ga., February 4.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

A negro convict, Charles Lockett, confined in camp No. 2, was killed this morning by being caught by the main shaft of the saw-mill.

He had gone under the mill for some purpose and his clothing became entangled in the shaft.

When he was missed and search instituted he was found lying under the shaft, every sixth of his clothing stripped off of him and fearfully mangled.

His right arm was torn off just below the shoulder and it was found several feet away.

The right arm was crushed into his head and a deep cut in the top of his head.

A large piece was torn out and it is supposed that he struck it while whirling around the shaft, crushing his head.

He lived about an hour.

MUNKATOSY INSANE.

The Famous Hungarian Painter Is Placed in an Asylum.

London, February 4.—The Daily Chronicle will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Buda Pesth saying that the artist, Munkacsy, who was recently reported to have been stricken with spinal paralysis, has become insane and has been placed in an asylum.

EVANS SUITS MOST PEOPLE

But Several Other Republicans Would Be Willing To Serve in the McKinley Cabinet.

COL. BUCK STILL FOR HANSON

Many Georgia Leaders of Both Colors Are Expecting the Lightning To Strike the Major.

TENNESSEANS AGAINST EVANS

An Interesting History of the Opposition to His Appointment—Believed That He Will Be Able To Overcome His Antagonists—Gossip Relative to a Southern Appointment.

Will H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, be in the cabinet?

This is a question which is troubling the friends of Major J. F. Hanson in this state at the present time.

The announcement that Judge Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, would hardly be able to accept a portfolio has thrown a different light on the situation, and the people are beginning to wonder who will represent the south in Major McKinley's official family. The declaration of Judge Goff, it was thought at first, would greatly brighten the chances of Major Hanson, but on the contrary, strong opposition has arisen against him, and Evans stock is going up at a rapid rate.

The trouble with Major Hanson is that the colored element in the state is strongly opposed to his appointment and will not endorse his application for a seat in the cabinet.

The rise of Evans' chances are considered remarkable by those who are familiar with the political conditions which exist in Tennessee. It was Tennessee republicans who aided his chances for the vice presidential nomination at St. Louis, and if he loses a seat in the cabinet it can be attributed to members of his own party in the state where he resides.

Two years ago Evans was the most popular and strongest republican in the state.

He made a remarkable canvass for governor, and on the face of the returns was elected by a plurality of 748 votes. At that time he was idolized by members of the republican party, and nothing was too high for him to reach.

Immediately after the legislature counted him out and seated Peter Turney he began to be talked of as the next nominee of the republican party for the vice presidency.

He was the only republican in years who had made such a remarkable showing in Tennessee, and his constituency went wild over his wonderful vote.

It was about this time that a politician from Evans' own section of the state loomed into prominence by announcing his candidacy for congress in the First district.

The man was Walter P. Brownlow, a risant relative of the famous Parson Brownlow, war governor of the state. Aside from announcing for the congressional race, Brownlow also entered the race for a delegate to the place to the St. Louis convention.

He won, and after the convention was over he was elected Tennessee's member of the national republican committee, over the protest of Evans, and was later elected to congress. It was then seen that Evans was losing his hold upon the republicans of his own state.

DIDN'T WANT TO BE GOVERNOR.

He could have had the nomination for governor again last year, but he did not want it, for he believed that it would lessen his chances for a cabinet position. He knew that he could not beat Bob Taylor, and to make a losing race would place him in the wrong light with the administration.

He wanted the nomination for the vice presidency, and made a hard fight for it, for he realized that even if he failed in his chances for the cabinet would be brightened.

Now that he and his intimate friends have been working for his appointment to a cabinet seat, Brownlow has been working against him.

The secret of the whole affair is that Evans opposed Brownlow at St. Louis, and now Brownlow proposes to retaliate by keeping him out of the cabinet, if possible for him to do so.

In the fight which he is making Colonel Brownlow is aided by Richard W. Austin, of Knoxville, who had charge of the McKinley campaign in Tennessee and Alabama during the last fall.

Mr. Austin's work against Evans is to better himself.

He is an applicant for the fourth assistant postmaster generalship, and he knows that if Evans goes into the cabinet he will be made postmaster general. This being the case he does not want him above him when he applies for the fourth assistant's place, for Evans would never agree to the appointment, and if he did it would hardly be made from the same state in which the chief of the department resides.

Aside from these two or three politicians Mr. Evans, however, stands well with his party in Tennessee, and it is confidently believed that he will be able to overcome every obstacle and walk into the cabinet.

While the most prominent republicans in Georgia would prefer Major Hanson, they are not in the least antagonistic to Evans. They believe that if Hanson cannot get the place that Evans will come, as near representing the south as any man in it. Although he is a Wisconsin man by birth, he has lived in the south for years, and in that time has become thoroughly identified with this section of the union.

He is a splendid business man, has some money, and has lent much of his time

Second Edition

3:15 P. M.

BOUTELLE ROASTS REED

The Czar of the House Viciously Attacked By His Fellow Member from Maine.

IS WAS STARTED AS A JOKE

Boutelle Hot Because Reed Prevented Him Becoming McKinley's Secretary of the Navy.

HAD DISTINGUISHED AUDIENCE

Chauncey M. Depew, Dr. Talmage, Senator Gorman and Many Others

Listen to the Denunciation—A Vain Attempt Made To Howl Down the Speaker—Mr. Reed Listens with a Face of Marble.

Washington, February 4.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

An incident occurred at the annual dinner of the Gridiron Club which has caused a lively bit of gossip in political circles.

It came about through the jealousy which obtains among the Maine republicans, and Congressman Boutelle got after Tom Reed in a rough and tumble manner. There was an alleged telephone connection between the banquet hall and Canton, and the operator at this end of the line was an ex-president of the club. Through the bogus phone this gentleman said:

"Yes, major, this is the Gridiron Club. Mr. Boutelle is here. He is waiting."

Everybody laughed at this, as it was known that Mr. Boutelle has all along been a candidate for the secretary of the navy, having made a trip to Canton in his own behalf.

"Yes," continued the man at the telephone, "Speaker Reed is here—"

"But he is not waiting," quickly interrupted the autocrat of the house in his dry, nasal tone, and this retort was greeted with a roar of laughter.

BOUTELLE GETS HOT.

All of this was exceedingly funny to everybody except Boutelle, and when it came to his turn to respond to a toast he took occasion to place Reed on his roasting fork. He denounced the arbitrary rulings of the speaker and declared that ever since he has been in politics he has been waiting for things to come to him.

There were sarcastic allusions to Reed's efforts to reach the presidency, and Chauncey M. Depew, Dr. Talmage, Senator Gorman and other guests of the club moved about uneasily in their seats.

The members of the club tried to howl Boutelle down, but the more noise they made the more vehement he became and he kept his feet until he had had his say.

Reed's face was like a piece of marble during the scene, but he keenly felt the attack made on him by his colleague. During the campaign for the presidential nomination Boutelle gave the McKinley people all the encouragement he could without going so far as to come out openly and support the Ohio man, and this is well known to the Maine republicans who were loyal to Big Tom.

MR. REED SMILES.

Later on Tom Reed had a chance to laugh, and at the same time gratify a desire of Harry Furness, the cartoonist of The London Punch. Furness had several pictures of Reed, but he had up to this time been unable to catch the ear laughing. The prospect was not particularly encouraging until Harry Merrick, of The Washington Post, who had been assuring Furness that if he would but persevere he would be sure to catch the speaker in a good humor, took a hand, or rather a voice, in the proceedings. Turning to Reed the man who writes the editorial paragraphs for The Washington Post said in fine Ohio sarcasm:

"I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the next time you feel like making a souvenir collection of wild asses' coats you will not deem it necessary to go outside of Maine or the republican party."

This caused the surplus flesh on the big man's frame to shake like a mass of jelly and Furness was delighted. During the fifty-second congress Reed characterized Tom Watson as the colt of a wild ass. It is shown by Merrick's paragraphs that he is not much of an admirer of Watson, but he avenged the late candidate for the vice presidency in a very neat manner.

It is said that this incident may cost Boutelle the chairmanship of the naval affairs committee in the next house.

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REFORMS FOR CUBA

Much Broader, So It Is Said, Than Was at First Contemplated by Spain.

NATIVES GET SOME AUTHORITY

But the Mother Country Does Not Surrender Any Portion of Her Veto Power.

REFUGEE GIRLS FROM CUBA

They Land at Key West and Talk of Outrages Perpetrated Upon Them by the Spanish Authorities at Havana—Troops Are Making Fiercer War on Cuban Women Than on Cuban Men These Days.

London, February 4.—The Standard sorrow will print a dispatch from its Madrid correspondent saying that at a meeting of the cabinet today the ministers discussed for several hours the scheme of reforms for Cuba, prepared by Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish premier, and colonial minister, Castellano. The reforms include much broader municipal and provincial administrative decentralization than the recently formulated reforms for Porto Rico.

The principal feature of the plan is the creation of a local assembly system, the council of administration, consisting of twenty-one members, part of whom shall be elected by direct limited franchise and part by corporations and commercial interests, in a similar manner to that in which the Spanish senate is elected. The powers of the governor general are much developed under the scheme, but the Cuban chamber will be empowered to make a colonial tariff on the condition of always securing a high protection for Spanish imports.

Apart from this concession the chamber will only have the control of local affairs, the cortes continuing to vote the budgets and conclude all legislative treaties. The Cuban representation in the senate and chamber of deputies will remain unaltered. A dispatch received by a news agency here says the scheme of reforms was finally agreed upon by the ministers and will be signed by Queen Regent Christina tomorrow, February 4th. This dispatch, however, gives no details of the reforms proposed.

PORTO RICO DISSATISFIED.

The Reforms Promised by Spain Do Not Suit the Autonomists of the Island.

New York, February 4.—A special cable to The Herald from San Juan de Porto Rico says: The autonomists of the island have issued a manifesto announcing strong dissatisfaction at the reforms recently granted by Spain. The manifesto states that because of the party's attitude, its members will refuse to vote at the coming municipal elections. These elections are the first practical application of the new law. The Porto Rico reforms, as enacted by the Spanish law, provide that the island of Porto Rico, while yet remaining one province, shall be divided into two regions. Each region supplies six deputies, and in each is a delegation of the governor of the island to facilitate his excellency's operations.

There is also an administrative council, consisting of the leading officials of the island, together with six deputies and six counselors, nominated by royal decree. The function of this council is to advise only in all questions relating to economy and internal administration. The provincial deputations control public works, postal and telegraphic communications by land and water, agriculture, industry and commerce, immigration and colonization, public instruction and sanitation.

In the governor's office is instituted a special administration sub-department, to draw up, render and audit the annual accounts of the above described estimates. All agricultural matters are subject to the sanction of the governor, who retains his existing secretarial office.

THREE CUBAN REFUGEES.

Girls Expelled from the Island by Captain General Weyler Arrive in Key West.

New York, February 4.—A Sun special from Key West says: Emilio Cordova, Rosario Sagarro and Clemencia Arrango, three Cuban girls expelled from Havana by order of General Weyler, arrived here yesterday. They say that they were insulted by the police officers of Havana and were forced to undergo in the presence of the inspector of police, who searched them for documents intended for the junta.

They confess that in connivance with their brothers in the Cuban ranks they helped the cause of their country, going three times to the field and returning to Havana with orders and letters.

Clemencia Arrango left in Havana, two brothers, both children, who are in the care of friends. After her brother, Colonel Raul Arrango, went to the field she was the only support of her family.

BLOW AIMED AT THE TRUSTS

A Revolution in Trans-Atlantic Freight Movements Going On.

MANY MILLIONS AT STAKE

A Thousand Tons of Pig Lead Sent from Denver Yesterday Through the Custom House There in Bond for Liverpool—Favorable Freight Rates Have Been Secured.

Denver, Col., February 4.—The Times last evening said:

Under the supervision of the United States surveyor of customs for the port of Denver, a slow, but sure revolution in trans-continental freight movements is going on. Last night the Globe smelter shipped 1,000 tons of pig lead through the custom house in bond to Liverpool. On January 18 the Pueblo Smelting and Refining company shipped 500 tons of pig lead to Liverpool via Galveston, and these shipments have continued daily at the rate of about six car loads a day.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF LEAD. This morning the Guggenheims, the Philadelphia Smelting and Refining company, had their ore houses bonded, and will at once join in the movement to Liverpool of large quantities of lead.

Back of the whole movement is a scheme to break the backbone of the trust, and millions of dollars are at stake. The trust sought to freeze out the English owners of the great silver and lead mines in British Columbia, by declining to buy the output of the mines, and at the same time advanced the price of lead the world over. The development of the country was delayed until a big syndicate took charge of the mines in the Kootenai and Slogan districts of British Columbia, and, with unlimited capital, began the fight.

IN BONDED WAREHOUSES.

Favorable railroad rates have been secured, and arrangements have been made so that the ore as soon as it crosses the American line, is placed in bonded warehouses, and is smelted and refined under the eye of custom officials. Transformed into bars of pig lead it is then shipped to Liverpool via Galveston. In Liverpool a market controlled by the lead trust is found, and, being shipped and smelted while in bond, the relative to the owners of the United States duty on imported lead.

A market for lead shipped under the same conditions has also been found in France, and today six car loads of pig lead were shipped from Denver to Havre, France.

TRUST COMPANY TROUBLES

COULD NOT REALIZE ON WESTERN MORTGAGES.

The Chester Company Will Put out Bonds on Their Deposits, and if Stockholders Will Accept Trouble May Be Averted.

West Chester, Pa., February 4.—The Chester County Guaranty Trust and Safe Deposit Company is in financial straits, and unless a proposition which has been submitted to the certificate holders and depositors of the company is accepted it will go into the hands of a receiver. A considerable amount of the company's funds is locked up in western mortgages and investments of like character and the impossibility of at once realizing upon these securities was discussed at a meeting on Tuesday of the directors of the company.

It was decided to submit a proposition to the depositors that they accept bonds for their deposits for a certain number of years and the company to pay 3 per cent interest on the bonds.

By this expedient of time the company hopes to be able to pay its liabilities in full.

The liabilities of the company are estimated at \$600,000 and the nominal assets at \$1,000,000. It is expected that the depositors will accept the proposition made by the company and receive the bonds offered.

At the meeting Tuesday ex-Congressman Smedley Darlington was re-elected president of the company.

THE GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS.

Social Invitation Has Been Sent Colonel Kell by the Tennessean.

An invitation has been sent to the Georgia volunteer troops of Georgia, who are invited to be present during the great centennial at Nashville.

A special personal invitation has been received by Colonel Kell from Captain Henry C. Ward, of the United States army, who is connected with the military department of Tennessee, extending to him the assurance of a cordial welcome. The Georgia volunteers are very popular abroad as well as at home, and the question of accepting the invitation will be taken up at an early day, and it is probable that Georgia will be well represented during the big demonstrations at Tennessee's capital.

Ritters Case Still On.

The case of Otto Ritters against the American Upholstery Company is still being heard by Judge Reid.

Many witnesses introduced this morning testified as to the condition of the floor and of the building where the accident occurred.

The case will occupy several days longer. Ritters is suing for \$15,000.

Humble, but Worthy.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean. The American cow is a very modest and humble creature considered individually, but collectively she is of more importance than the American banker, because she represents more wealth, and all the national bank notes in circulation would not pay for the butter which she produces in a single year.

Laughter and Tears.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer. "The dividing line between laughter and tears," said the maximist boarder, "is a very small one."

"As if we didn't know that," said Asbury Peppers. "Many is the time I have found myself howling within a minute after I had laughed at the same thing."

PROTECTION FOR FARMERS

The New Tariff Will Put a High Tax on Agriculture.

HIT AT CANADA AND MEXICO

Cattle Brought Across the Border and Fattened on the Soil of the United States Will Have to Pay Big for the Privilege—Foreign Hens Will Also Have to Be Very Particular After This Where They Lay Their Eggs.

New York, February 4.—A Herald special from Washington says:

The republican leaders propose to fulfill their campaign pledges to the farmers of the country by a general increase in the tariff rates on all agricultural products. While the republican members of the ways and means committee have not yet formally drafted the agricultural schedule of their new tariff bill, they have practically agreed upon most of the items.

With the exception of cattle nearly every farm product in the schedule will be returned to practically the McKinley rates. The duty on cattle, which is 25 per cent ad valorem under the present law, and which was \$10 per head on cattle more than a year old and \$2 per head on cattle one year old or under, in the McKinley act, will be somewhat less than under the McKinley act, but will be high enough to keep out most of the Mexican cattle, which, under the present law, are brought into the United States to be fattened in Kansas and neighboring states before being sent to market.

A PROTECTORATE OVER HENS.

This change in the duty on cattle will not be satisfactory to all of the cattle farmers of the country, for a considerable number of men in Kansas, Colorado and other states have found it much more profitable to feed Mexican cattle for the market than to raise the stock on their farms. While the cattle raisers of Texas are thus to be given only a part of the protection they enjoyed under the McKinley law, the growers of barley, hay, hops, beans and other products with which similar products in Canada come into competition are to have a return to the old McKinley rates on most articles.

The hens along the borders are also to have a return to the McKinley protection of 5 cents per dozen on the eggs laid by the hens of Canada. Butter and cheese-makers of New York are to have the duties on these products increased from 4 cents per pound to 6 cents, and the raisers of vegetables, whose principal competition comes from the early vegetables grown in the Bermuda islands, are to have a substantial return to McKinley protection.

THURMOND WILL CASE AGAIN.

Ordinary Hulsey Is Hearing the Contest This Morning—What the Trouble Is About.

Can the last will of Dr. J. D. Thurmond, deceased, be probated in solemn form? The case is being heard before Ordinary Hulsey this morning.

N. J. & T. A. Hammond are representing Mrs. Florence A. Underwood, who is presently named in the last will. King & Anderson and Judge Marshall Clarke are representing Mrs. Thurmond.

Dr. Thurmond left three wills. One made in 1874 left his property to his wife. In 1881 he made another, subject to the one made in 1874, that if he outlived his wife, one-half of his income was to go to the technological school and the other half was to be invested and the proceeds go also to this institution.

It seems that Mrs. Thurmond was anxious that he leave his property to some educational institution. This was done in the second will.

A third will was made by Dr. Thurmond in 1892, which is entirely different from the others. In this will he leaves his property to his wife and at her death it is to go to his cousin, Mary A. Underwood.

This last will was filed in the ordinary's office on June 15, 1896.

When an effort was made to probate it in solemn form, there was an objection made by Mrs. Thurmond.

The attorneys for Mrs. Thurmond claim that the last will is valid. That Dr. Thurmond was not in sound mind when he wrote it, and that it was through the influence of Mrs. Underwood that he made her his heir.

Big Business Transaction.

Quitman, Ga., February 4. A deal was consummated this morning by which Colonel J. W. Hopson, the largest merchant of this place, sold a half interest in his business here to J. McTharrah, of Thomasville, Ga.

The sale included in his various business enterprises is not known. It is reported that we learn from private sources that J. McTharrah pays \$30,000 for the half interest. The money arising from the sale will be put back into the business and it will be made one of the largest wholesale and retail business houses in the state.

Colonel Hopson sells no interest in his hotel or his ginny.

Twelve Months for Jim Burns.

Jim Burns, alias Jim Bright, was given twelve months by Judge Reid this morning for larceny.

This is one of the slickest negroes ever before the courts. He has many aliases, and has committed as many crimes. His favorite occupation is appropriating for his own use things which belong to other people. In this instance he took a hat that belonged to another of his race and refused to return it.

How It's Done in Boston.

From Judge. He was a stranger in Boston. You could tell it from the cautious manner with which he picked his way down Summer avenue.

It was evening. A stranger approached the cyclist. "Sir," said he, "your beacon has ceased its function."

"Your illuminator, I say, is shrouded in unmitigated oblivion."

"Really, but I don't quite—"

"The effluence of your idyllicator has evaporated."

"My dear fellow, I—"

"The transversal ether oscillations in your incandescent have been discontinued."

"Just three unappreciated little new-boy—a rare article in the Hub—shouldered across the way."

"My, what a very lampy lot out."

GRUSH OUT CONVICT-LABOR

Continued from First Page.

save that of the inmates of the convicts. I sincerely hope the proposed ordinance will be passed."

WHAT MR. W. E. GATHRIGHT SAYS. Mr. W. E. Gathright is opposed to convict labor. He says: "As an old Knight of Labor, I did all in my power to abolish convict brick from the pavements of Atlanta. As Knights of Labor, we succeeded in 1886, and not till now has the question been sprung upon the public. You can put me down now as uncompromisingly opposed to it as I then was."

FREE LABOR'S RIGHTS.

William Robinson, ex-vice president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, said: "The ordinance of Mr. Culberson as far as it goes meets my full approval, but I am not hopeful that the city council will ever go as far in the right direction as I deem it their duty to do. Since the free labor of Atlanta pays all the costs of running the government, they, the free workmen, should receive proper recognition at the hands of our legislative bodies."

Mrs. E. Robinson, president of the Garment Makers, says:

"I think the wives, mothers, daughters, sisters and sweethearts of the honest free workmen of Atlanta should bestir themselves in the furtherance of the cause of labor by assisting to the utmost of their ability in securing the enactment into law of the Culberson ordinance. We are dependent upon the wages they earn for our sustenance, and we should become true helpmates in aiding them to secure more work and better wages, and assist in reducing the number of unemployed by running convict-made goods, that come in competition with those made by free labor, out of the open market."

D'AUXY DIVORCED.

THE DUCHESS IS GRANTED THE DECREE BY JUSTICE OSBORNE.

She Gets the Custody of Her Only Living Child—She Did Not Ask for Alimony.

New York, February 4.—Justice Osborne, of the supreme court, in Brooklyn, today freed Charlotte, Duchess d'Auxy. The duchess did not ask for alimony, so it was not allowed. She, however, obtains the custody of her only living child, Felicie Lucille Rose Mary Auzé, Countess d'Auxy. The duchess lives in an apartment house in Brooklyn. She was married to the duke in Paris on July 3, 1882. It was a marriage for money. The duke got the money and the duchess was comparatively poor. The duchess was the daughter of the late F. G. Lamar, president of the Bank of the Republic, and the cousin of the late Justice L. Q. C. Lamar.

LOOKING FOR HIS GUEST

AGENT FOR A NEW COLONY DISAPPEARS FROM FAIRBURN.

He Had Negotiated for the Purchase of Some Property from W. P. Jones and Had Been with Him for a Month.

Fairburn, Ga., February 4. Special to The Evening Constitution.

About two months ago a man giving his name as William Bonmann and representing himself to be the advance agent of a colony of Pennsylvanians who were coming to Georgia to buy farm lands and settle here called at the home of W. P. Jones, who had some farm lands for sale. He informed Mr. Jones of his mission to the sunny south, stating also that he wanted to look at Mr. Jones's farm with a view of buying it.

Mr. Jones received him in a hospitable manner and forthwith proceeded to show him his farm. The visitor expressed himself as being highly pleased and informed Mr. Jones that he would take the place at the price agreed on and stated that the other members would arrive in a few days with the money and the trade would be closed.

Acting on these representations in good faith, Mr. Jones continued to entertain his visitor for a month and still the "colony" never came.

About this time the agent disappeared and so did Mr. Jones's Sunday overcoat. Mr. Jones traced him to Jonesboro, had him arrested, brought back and placed in jail, where he has been confined awaiting the action of the grand jury now in session here.

Information Wanted.

Attorney General Terrell has received a communication from Philip E. Burroughs, British vice consul at Kansas City, asking for some information in regard to Robert Houghton, whose death was reported in some Georgia newspaper during the past year. The communication states that Houghton was reported to have died intestate, and that he was possessed of a large estate. The vice consul also writes that there was an advertisement in the papers for his heirs. From the tone of the letter it seems as though Mr. Burroughs is in possession of some information in regard to the matter.

Wants To Go to Honduras.

It is rumored that Hon. M. L. Covington, late republican elector of the Fourth district of Georgia, will be an applicant for minister to Honduras, and that he is strongly endorsed by Georgia republicans, and also has the support of leading republicans in Alabama, Tennessee and Indiana.

Mrs. Browning's Popularity.

Francis Willard once said a question and answered it, just as she knew how. "Why is the memory of Mrs. Browning loved beyond that of almost any poet who has sung? Because 'the cry of the human' is so strong in that wondrous voice of hers."

Pitied Him.

From The New York Truth. Mrs. Withersby—Last night the man next door made an awful mistake. He got into our house instead of his own, and I thought at first it was you."

Withersby—Yes, I met him on the street this morning and he said he never was so sorry for any man in his life.

The old-fashioned copper, or 1 cent piece, was a little more than an inch.

THE BELLE OF THE BALL

Miss Alice Castleman, of Kentucky, Creates a Sensation in Swell New York Society.

A SOUTHERN GIRL'S TRIUMPH

John Jacob Astor Sought Her Out and Even Chauncey M. Depew Was Attentive.

HAS RELATIVES IN ATLANTA

The New York Newspapers Devote Columns to Her Praise and Compliment Her Under Glaring Head Lines—But She Was Sincerely Unconscious of the Big Hit She Had Made.

New York, February 4. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The belle of the charity ball and the reigning sensation in New York today is Miss Alice Castleman, the beautiful girl from Louisville, Ky., who is so well known to Atlanta society. She has many relatives in the south, and has frequently visited Atlanta. Here are some of the flaring headlines from the New York morning papers:

"Aster Picked a Kentucky Bud."

"Identity of the Belle of the Charity Ball Disclosed."

"All New York Talking of the Kentucky Beauty."

They all refer to Miss Castleman and her appearance at the charity ball. One of the papers devotes a column of the front page to the sensation she created, which fact was largely brought about by John Jacob Astor choosing her for his partner to open the ball.

Chauncey M. Depew and other society leaders sought her favors. One paper closes the account of the Kentucky girl triumph as follows:

"Chauncey M. Depew said yesterday: 'Oh, how radiantly beautiful Miss Castleman is,' and he may now be interested to know what she says of him. She said yesterday: 'Ancient Corinth had a general named Timoleon, whom their city employed in all its difficult work. He had to deliver the Syracusans, beat the Carthaginians and preside over the great festivals. I shall

MISS ALICE CASTLEMAN.



MISS ALICE CASTLEMAN.

write in my diary that Mr. Depew is the Timoleon of New York."

"Do not forget to note that you were the belle of the ball," said Mrs. Quarrier to her last night.

"Oh, was I?" asked Miss Castleman, sincerely innocent of realizing the glory that she had won."

THE VENEZUELA TREATY.

The South American Congress Will Put Up a Hard Fight Over It.

New York, February 4.—The Herald's special cable from Caracas, Venezuela, says:

High officials of the government refuse to be interviewed in regard to the treaty. A certain element here suggests that a hard fight should be made over the ratification of the treaty by congress, which meets the latter part of the current month.

A news agency has sent a report of the signing of the treaty. From the tone of the message a class lukewarm in its attitude toward the administration, has been able to use it in disseminating the idea that the treaty in effect denounces North American supremacy in South American affairs, practically amounting to a protectorate.

The old-fashioned copper, or 1 cent piece, was a little more than an inch.

THE STAMPS WERE STOLEN

Periodical Receipts Found in the Possession of a Clerk in the Land Office.

DECLARES HE IS NOT GUILTY

They Were Uncanceled and in That Condition Should Never Leave the Department.

COLMAN BORE A GOOD RECORD

They Were Sent to a Stamp Dealer in New York and the Clerk Went After Them When a Paper Had Called Attention to the Fact—He Was Arrested Just After His Leaving the Dealer's Office.

New York, February 4.—Hamilton F. Coleman, a clerk in the general land office at Washington, was arrested by Postoffice Inspectors Morris and Jacobs today on a charge of having stolen large quantities of postage stamps. Coleman was arrested on a telegram from Washington.

Over \$5,000 worth of stamps were found on his person. These stamps are known as periodical stamps. They ranged in value from 1 cent to \$50.

When a publishing house presents matter to be mailed the postmaster gives it a receipt for the amount of the postage, cancels stamps of this kind to the face value of the postage receipt and returns the canceled stamps to the department at Washington. The collectors of postage stamps are eager for the stamps and always have been, and so the stamps have been stolen and sold to them. The face value of the sets is \$204.57. The market prices, it is said, has been almost twice that much, so that the thieves who have been stealing them have been making small fortunes.

SAYS HE IS INNOCENT. It is against one of the statutes of the United States to have these stamps in one's possession, the supposition being naturally that, as they are never for circulation and not intended to leave the hands of the authorities, the persons who have them must necessarily have stolen them. Coleman was taken before Commissioner Shields.

Postoffice Inspector Morris made an affidavit that Coleman had received these stamps from one Randolph J. Albrecht, and that he had them in his possession in violation of the United States laws. The commissioner set his examination for next Wednesday and fixed his bail at \$2,000. He sent several messengers out looking for bondsmen. Coleman said he was innocent; that the stamps were his property and that he could prove his innocence.

From what is known it appears that the stamps found on Coleman were sold to London, February 4.—United States Ambassador Bayard gave a dinner in honor of the prince of Wales last night at his residence, No. 33 Eaton square. Besides the guest of the occasion, the list of those present included Cardinal Vaughan, Lord Salisbury, the marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Halsbury, lord high chancellor of England; the earl of Leven and Melville, Earl Stanhope, the earl of Northbrook; Earl Carrington, Lord Esher, Lord Balfour, of Burleigh; Hon. Thomas B. Ferguson, United States minister to Sweden; Lord Playfair, Lord Russell, of Killowen; Lord chief justice of England; Sir William Colville, Sir William Russell, Sir Charles Hall, Sir Robert Clements Markham, Sir Evelyn Wood, General Clarke, Mr. J. R. Carter, secretary of the United States embassy, and Lieutenant Commander W. B. Cowles, naval attaché to the American embassy.

SPEAKER'S DINNER CONFLICTS.

The occurrence of the official dinner of the speaker of the house of commons acted to prevent the ministers who are members of the house of commons from attending Mr. Bayard's banquet.

In the course of the evening Ambassador Bayard in a few well chosen words offered a toast to her gracious majesty, Queen Victoria, and the prince of Wales proposed the health of President Cleveland, speaking in generous terms of America's chief magistrate.

The guests took their departure at 11 o'clock.

WAS A NOTABLE AFFAIR.

There is no doubt that it was a memorable gathering in the embassy, since nothing of the sort has taken place in the last twenty-five years. The ambassador had commanded that no expense be spared in the decoration of the house. The entrance to the hall was banked with flowers, topped with palms, and around the back-ground were displayed in bold design flags of the United States, interspersed with the union jacks of Great Britain.

The guests were assembled from 8:30 to 8:45 o'clock, and the prince of Wales and the foreign secretary were immediately afterwards received with semi-state. In other words, Mr. Bayard received the prince at the door and conducted him to the reception chamber, which is usually the ambassador's library. A band was in attendance.

THE TABLE DECORATIONS.

The banquet table was decorated with moss and rarest flowers, and all the splendor of the old Bayard family was used. Silver candelabra were on the table. In the south end of the room was a draped fireplace, and in the north end was another fireplace, and over them were large looking glasses, which were decked with the flags of the two countries. Between these points the table was laid, in oblong shape, wide and long enough to seat from twelve to thirteen persons on each side. The ends were occupied by two, or maybe three, persons.

Mr. Bayard took the place immediately under the United States eagle, on the west side.

After dinner the proceedings were of an informal character. The prince was greeted by the members of Mr. Bayard's family.

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THE EVENING CONSTITUTION IS THE FIRST AND BEST EVENING PAPER ON THE STREETS

BOSWELL KEPT
SO VERY QUIET

Why a Convict Investigation Was Not Pushed.

A SPOKY POLITICAL EPISODE

After the Election a Populist Candidate for the Legislature Tells Why He Failed to Respond to a Request from the State Chairman—Who Had the Greene County Convicts?

A good story has just leaked out which records some unwritten history of the recent election in Georgia.

It will be recalled that one of the issues raised by the populists was the employment of convicts by private citizens in alleged violation of the state law. It was contended by the populists that the democratic party should be "turned out" for allowing state convicts to be leased to citizens who worked them on their farms or for other private purposes.

Foremost in the effort to show up this feature of the convict question was John D. Cunningham, the chairman of the populist state executive committee. He endeavored to locate the convicts used by private citizens and discovered that some were in Greene county. He wrote to the populist candidate for the legislature from that county, L. J. Boswell, asking him to find out who had the convicts and to report at once.

There came no answer to the letter, and Cunningham sent a telegram urging immediate action.

There was no answer to the telegram. **KEPT THE WIRE HOT.**

This was followed by another telegram, based on the supposition that Boswell was standing back on account of expense, telling him to push the investigation and start a vigorous prosecution of the parties who had the convicts employed, and adding that all expenses would be paid.

Still there was no answer from Boswell.

The campaign was by that time very warm and Cunningham could spare no further time to look after the Greene county convicts.

It was some time after the election, and Boswell had won his seat in the legislature from Greene county, that he and Cunningham met in the Kimball house.

"Cunningham," said Boswell, with a twinkle in his eye, "I am ready to answer your letters and telegrams about the Greene county convicts."

"Well, what about them?" was asked.

"Those thirty convicts in that county are working on my farm."

THE GEORGIA EXHIBIT.

Commissioner Nesbitt Will Get To Work on It at Once and Georgia Will Be Well Represented.

Commissioner Nesbitt will go to work getting up the Georgia exhibit for the Tennessee Centennial at once.

The bill passed by the Georgia legislature Thursday provides that the commissioner of agriculture, assisted by the state chemist and the state geologist, shall proceed at once to prepare a creditable exhibit of the products of Georgia and forward it to Nashville, Tenn., to be placed on exhibition there.

To provide for the expense attached to the packing and taking care of the exhibit an appropriation of \$1,500 was made and the members of the commission will endeavor to get up an exhibit of which the people of Georgia will be proud and that will do credit to the Empire State of the South.

Commissioner Nesbitt will enter into the work with his accustomed energy and enthusiasm and it will be carefully made up so as to display the natural resources and the industrial development of Georgia in the most creditable and serviceable manner. He and his colleagues, Mr. Yeates and Dr. Payne, are thoroughly familiar with all the resources of the state and their experience in such matters is a guarantee that the exhibit will be one that will add to the reputation of Georgia abroad.

THE WATER BOARD MEETS.

The Position of Inspector Created. The Superintendent's Appointments for the Year.

The water board met yesterday afternoon in regular session. An important matter acted upon was a reduction in the salaries of meter readers from \$75 to \$60 a month. Superintendent Woodward was in the following order:

W. M. Rapp, foreman pipe line.....	\$1,200
J. W. Rapp, foreman pipe line.....	800
George A. Webster, general inspector.....	720
F. B. Cook, assistant inspector.....	720
R. L. Jones, meter reader.....	720
R. W. Caldwell, meter reader.....	720
F. E. Hardin, meter reader.....	720
W. S. Smith, meter reader.....	720
John Jones, porter.....	300

Total.....\$7,080

A new position, that of "inspector," was created, and a decision was reached providing for the uniforming of the inspector and meter readers. The superintendent will appoint the inspectors in a few days. A report was submitted by the superintendent showing the work done by the department during the past month. Thirty-four tests were made in January.

TWO PARDONS GRANTED.

Churchman Jones and John Malone Will Be Set Free.

Governor Atkinson issued two orders this morning granting pardons to men who are serving time in the penitentiary.

The first was for Churchman Jones, who was sent up for ten years from Elbert county on the charge of assault with intent to murder. After a careful investigation of the case the governor found that the case was a very aggravated one, and as Jones has behaved himself admirably during his incarceration, the order was issued granting him a pardon.

The other was the case of John Malone, who was sent to the chain gang for twelve months for a misdemeanor committed in Walton county.

The governor was informed that he is suffering with a chronic disease, and on petition granted him a pardon.

LAW MUST TAKE
ITS FULL COURSE

J. E. S. Cooper's Brother Will See That E. K. James Suffers.

LATTER IS STILL IN PRISON

The Bullets Have Been Taken Out of Cooper's Body and He Is Now Improving—James Refuses To See His Young Wife—His Secret Marriage.

E. K. James, who shot J. E. S. Cooper yesterday morning, will be prosecuted. It was thought at first that the affair would be settled outside of the courts, owing to the fact that the two men were brothers-in-law, but it has now developed that the relatives of Cooper will push the case to the extent of the law.

Mr. D. S. Cooper, brother of the wounded man, a policeman of Rome, Ga., was seen this morning by *Evening Constitution* reporter, and in talking of the affair, said: "My brother is getting along nicely. The bullets have been extracted from his body, and the doctors say that he has every chance to recover."

"My surprise was great when I received a telegram yesterday that my brother was shot, and since I arrived here and looked into the case, it appears to me that it is a clear case of premeditated attempt to murder. I am told that the shooting was done without provocation; that Johnnie was shot, and James about some secret marriage, when James remarked to Johnnie: 'Go to hell.' Johnnie then discharged James and told him to leave."

"It was further told me that James went home, which is quite a distance from the factory, and not being able to get in on account of the door being locked, picked off a window blind and entered, secured his pistol, and came straight back to the factory. The case will not be settled. The law must take its course."

JAMES' SECRET MARRIAGE.

It has developed that James has been married since the 6th day of last December, but the marriage was kept a secret, and was not to be made known to the parents or friends of each until some time in the spring.

The marriage took place in the Kimball house parlors, and a Mr. Charles Martin was the only witness. The young lady was a Miss Jessie Odum, who lives at 128 Crew street.

The two have been living apart, and only recently did the secret become known to a few friends. Cooper, it appears, heard of it for the first time yesterday, and was teasing James about the affair, when the latter became angered.

WHAT JAMES SAYS TODAY.

James is still locked up at headquarters. He takes the matter very hard, and seems to feel a deep regret.

James talked to an *Evening Constitution* reporter this morning through tears and sobs. He said:

"I don't care so much for myself, but it nearly breaks my heart when I think of the trouble it is giving my wife. Mrs. James wishes to see her husband yesterday at headquarters, but her husband refused to see her, because, he said, 'don't want her to feel the mortification that will result when she sees me behind the bars.'"

His mother called last night.

SENATORS FOR MILEAGE.

DESPITE THE PROTEST OF SENATOR BATTLE BILL PASSES.

President Berner Denies Any Connection with Carter Investigation. Senator Battle Says He Has No Regrets.

There was a lively discussion in the senate yesterday afternoon when the bill which was passed by the house and which provided for the payment of the mileage of the senators and representatives to and from their homes during the recess came up for action. As soon as the bill had been read by the clerk, a motion was made to adopt it, which was quickly seconded, and it looked as if no debate would be held on the subject, but Senator Battle jumped to his feet.

"If the senators vote to adopt that resolution," said he, "they have placed a black mark on the record of the state of Georgia. You have already received your 10 cents a mile, and will you now vote it to yourselves again? If you want a double compensation for traveling? I call for the ayes and nays."

After a good deal of debate on the question and after many amendments had been offered the bill was carried by a vote of 24 to 9.

PRESIDENT BERNER EXPLAINS.

President Robert L. Berner then left the chair and addressed the senate on a question of personal privilege. He said that he had heard a rumor to the effect that he had suggested to Yancy Carter the propriety of putting Judge Reese in the charges which he made to the general assembly, and I wish to denounce the statement," said President Berner, "as utterly without foundation and as unqualifiedly false. I think that this explanation is due to this body from the man whom it has chosen to preside over it."

President Berner then told of the rumor as he had heard it. It had come to him through Mr. J. K. Okey, of the constitution, and he read letters to the senate from Mr. Okey, Senators Battle, Carter and Brooks, all of whom were present with him when he investigated the rumor and the letters said that President Berner had nothing to do with the investigation.

BATTLE HAS NO REGRETS.

Mr. Battle then rose and addressed the senate. He said that he had been severely criticized for the part that he had taken in the investigation, but that he had no apologies to make.

"It would be the same thing today," said he, "under like circumstances, the same thing tomorrow, the same thing the next day and the same thing every day until my tongue cleaves to the roof of my mouth."

At 3:30 o'clock President Berner announced that he would entertain a motion to adjourn, but before the motion was made he took occasion to thank the senate for their courtesies to him and wished them all a prosperous year. Loud applause greeted this closing speech.

CIRCUIT COURT
TAKES A RECESS

Judge Newman Excuses the Jurors Until February 15.

ATTORNEYS ABSENT TODAY

This Made the Recess Necessary. Court at Columbus Next Week. Eagle and Phenix Case Will Probably Come Up—The Building and Loan Receivership.

Judge Newman, of the United States circuit court, this morning excused the federal jury until February 15th. This action was taken owing to the inability of the counsel for the defendants in a number of suits which were pending in the court to be present at the session this morning when the docket was called.

The first suit on the docket was that of T. Austell against the Southern railway and the second E. F. Avana against the Southern railway. Both of these are damage suits and were on the docket for trial today. When they were called it was announced that the attorneys for the railroad, Messrs. Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, were engaged in arguing cases in the state courts and that it would be impossible for them to be present.

Judge Newman considered the matter for a few minutes and then announced that he would excuse the jury and that they could go to their homes and return again in time for court on the 15th, at which time the docket will be taken up where it was left off this morning and the cases which were set for today called.

In the interval between this time and next Monday Judge Newman will sit in chambers and dispose of such cases and enter orders which may come before him.

On Monday Judge Newman will go to Columbus, where he will hold court for several days. It is understood that there are several cases on the Columbus docket which will occupy his attention, one of the most important ones being the now celebrated case of the Eagle and Phenix cotton mills receivership.

This case will probably be brought up, and some further disposition made of it. **THE BUILDING AND LOAN CASE.**

In the case of the Southern Building and Loan Association, of Knoxville, for which Judge Newman names W. B. Smith temporary receiver last week, there is a clash with the state court.

After Mr. Smith had been appointed temporary receiver for the affairs of the association in Georgia, application was made to Judge Felton, of the Bibb county superior court at Macon, for a receiver, and in accord with the application Judge Felton appointed A. P. Holt receiver.

The result of this misunderstanding is that two receivers are now serving for the same company in this state.

Mr. C. Z. Blalock, a well-known local attorney, representing Mr. Smith, went to Macon this morning to hold a conference with Receiver Holt and Judge Felton. It is believed that the result of this conference will be an order vacating the appointment of Mr. Holt, as the United States court is recognized to have jurisdiction in the case.

GARTER'S BILL UNPAID.

HOUSE REFUSES TO AGREE TO PAY HIS EXPENSES.

\$2,000 Is Set Aside from the Agricultural Fund To Be Used in Making an Exhibit at the Nashville Exposition.

In the afternoon session of the house yesterday the first matter considered was a resolution by Mr. Boynton, of Calhoun, to pay all the members one day's per diem and their usual mileage.

The resolution was adopted. The senate amendment to Mr. Felder's resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of the investigating committee was read in the house as follows:

"That Senator W. Y. Carter be paid the sum of \$100 to cover thirty days' per diem and \$40 expenses in attending said committee and in procuring testimony before the same, the said sum to be paid on the warrant of the governor and without requiring an itemized statement of expenses or of number of days served. To be paid out of the \$100 mentioned above."

A motion was made to disagree to the senate amendment.

A SELF-IMPOSED INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Johnson, of Hall, thought Mr. Carter was a self-imposed investigator, and he should bear his martyrdom like a hero and not have the state inflicted with the payment of his expenses.

The vote on a motion to non-concur in the senate amendment resulted as follows: Ayes 68, nays 37, so the amendment was voted down and Senator Carter must pay his own expenses.

A conference committee was appointed to act with a similar committee from the senate, and late in the evening it was agreed to pay Senator Carter the regular per diem and mileage.

EXHIBIT AT NASHVILLE.

A resolution was adopted instructing the commissioner of agriculture to take \$2,000 from the agricultural department and use it for an exhibit at the Tennessee exposition in Nashville.

The legislature adjourned sine die late yesterday afternoon.

RITTERS WANTS \$15,000.

He Is Suing the American Upholstery Company for That Amount of Money.

Otto Ritters is suing the American Upholstery company for \$15,000. His case is being heard before Judge Reid today.

Ritters was employed by the American Upholstery company to do fancy work, and was rated as one of the best skill workers and designers in the city.

Last year, while working at his bench, the floor above gave way and fell on him, injuring him for life. He is suing the company as a result of these injuries, which, from his personal appearance, were serious and permanent.

Ritters claims in his petition that he was the fault of the company that the floor fell, as they knew of its condition and placed heavy machinery on it.

Konitz & Conyers are attorneys for the plaintiff, and Dorsey, Brewster & Howell for the defendant.

AFTER THE BIG
CORPORATIONS

County Commissioners Will Investigate the Tax Returns.

WHAT THEY HAVE TO SAY

Mr. Adair and Mr. Brown Point Out Cases Where Corporations Have Made Quicker Returns—Mr. Spalding and Attorney General Terrell Talk.

Has the county been defrauded by the big corporations? This resolution introduced at the meeting of the commissioners yesterday by Chairman Forest Adair to have the tax returns of the corporations investigated may bring in thousands of dollars to the county.

The question that they will investigate is whether corporations, insurance and other companies are turning in the market value of their property for taxes.

MR. ADAIR GIVES SOME FIGURES.

Mr. Forrest Adair, in speaking of the matter this morning, said in only \$23,000 to the state and county for taxes. Yet in a sworn statement to their stockholders they make a showing of over \$75,000 assets, all of which are liable and taxable.

Another gave in \$20,000, when their statement shows \$270,000.

"A corporation gives into the city three times as much personal property as it gives into the state and county."

"It is remarkable that values should shrink 300 per cent while crossing the street and into the assessor's office to the tax receiver's office."

All of these matters were brought to the attention of the county commissioners by Mr. Adair, and the board, for some reason, voted 3 to 2 to overlook the matter.

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RATE COMMITTEE
WILL MEET SOON

An Interesting Programme Is Now Being Arranged.

NO CONSOLIDATION IN N. C.

Alabama Legislature Sits Down on a Railroad Commission Bill—A Big Chicago Party Coming South—Visitors in Local Railroad Circles.

The regular meeting of the rate committee of the Southern States Passenger Association will be held in this city on the 17th of the present month.

This committee is composed of the general passenger agents of the lines which are members of the association, together with one or two other rate men.

The meeting this month will be one of the regular quarterly meetings and several interesting subjects will be arranged for discussion. It is predicted that the meeting will be largely attended.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

Clerks in the local railroad offices are busy at the present time preparing the reports of the month of January. These reports all have to be up and in the hands of the executive officers by the 10th of each month.

PROHIBITS CONSOLIDATION.

The legislature of North Carolina has passed an act prohibiting the consolidation of competing railroad lines in that state. The act was reported favorably yesterday afternoon and was soon adopted by a vote of the general assembly.

Railroad officials have been greatly interested in the bill while it was pending, and are now discussing the outcome of its passage.

Another bill has been introduced to prohibit discrimination between the races by the railroad companies, thus compelling them to furnish separate coaches for the passengers.

CATHOLIC WINTER SCHOOL.

The commission of the Southern States Passenger Association has issued an order which will allow visitors to Mardi Gras at New Orleans this year to have their tickets extended so that they can remain in the city and attend the meeting of the Catholic winter school.

PLEASURE PARTY COMING.

Atlanta railroad officials have received information of a large party of pleasure seekers which will pass through this city en route from Chicago to Florida the middle of next month.

There will be from fifty to one hundred members in the party, which will occupy special sleepers and will in all probability spend several days in Atlanta.

BID RAISED.

The Seaboard Air-Line has raised the bid of the Southern Railway Company for a lease of the North Carolina railroad, and now offers to pay the state \$400,000 annually for a lease of the road, or \$130,000 more than the Southern has offered. Governor Russell has the bid in hand and will consider it later.

NO RAILROAD COMMISSION.

At its session yesterday the Alabama legislature took up the bill providing for the creation of the railroad commission. The measure was discussed at length and when the vote was taken it was promptly killed.

THOSE WHO COME AND GO.

E. Schryver, assistant general freight agent, and J. W. Burke, traveling freight agent of the Queen and Crescent route, with headquarters at Chattanooga, are in Atlanta today on a business trip.

E. A. Newland, general agent of the passenger department of the Seaboard Air-Line, was in Southern Pines, N. C., yesterday.

W. S. Clements, traveling passenger agent of the Seaboard, has returned from a trip to Chattanooga and other points in Tennessee.

W. V. Liffey, division passenger agent of the system, with headquarters at Montgomery, is in the city on business today. Mr. Liffey will leave this afternoon for Macon.

HEARD AT THE HOTELS.

Lord V. P. Greahland, London, England, is a name that adorns the register at the Kimball house today. The lord will be in the city for several days.

Henry F. Green, manager, and Benjamin Kann, assistant manager of "The Foundling," arrived in the city this morning and are arranging for the appearance here of the company which they represent.

Colonel George T. Fry, of Chattanooga, a prominent Tennessee politician, well known in Atlanta is spending a few days in the city with friends.

John S. Carriger, a well known merchant of Morristown, Tenn., spent last night in the city. Mr. Carriger was returning from a visit to his sister at Valdosta, Ga.

Douglas Glessner, editor of The Griffin News and Sun, was in the city last night.

C. M. Fouché, of Pittsburgh, a popular traveling salesman, is in Atlanta today.

Selle Harris, of Union Springs, Ala., is at the Kimball house today.

W. J. Mallard, Jr., and wife, J. J. Meadow and F. B. Meadow have taken board with Mr. Dabney Scoville at the Marion hotel.

H. D. Adams is numbered among the arrivals from Macon who are spending today in Atlanta.

C. P. Kendall, of Chattanooga, is registered at the Kimball house.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Winters, of New York, are spending a few days at the New York hotel while on route south.

Thomas T. Pace, of Raleigh, N. C., a prominent coal operator, is spending a few days in the city as a guest of the Aragon hotel.

J. I. Beach, of Brunswick, is in Atlanta today.

E. E. Winters, of Marietta, spent last night with friends in Atlanta and returned home this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. King, of Cleveland, O., and Reuben R. Lapham, of West Point, are among the arrivals at the Marion hotel.

J. P. Douglas, of Richmond, Va., is at the Kimball for a few days.

M. W. J. Young, a well known traveling man of Knoxville, Tenn., is in Atlanta today.

W. D. Thomas, of Chattanooga, and E. E. Winters, of Macon, are at the Aragon hotel.

HOME-SEEKERS
COMING HERE

A Large Party Arrived Today on a Prospecting Tour.

W. AND A. WILL MOVE SOON

Jackson Smith Will Not Leave the Louisville and Nashville—Party of Excursionists Will Spend Sunday in Atlanta—Major Metcalf Coming. Other Railroad Notes.

Another party of home seekers from the northwest will swoop down upon Atlanta

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK.
Delivered to residences - - 10 cents
BY THE YEAR.
By Mail, postage prepaid - - \$4.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by carriers collections will be made by their respective carriers. Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by mail, cash in advance is required, at the rate of \$4.00 per year, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, or 40 cents per month.

PERSONS

Leaving the city for a week or longer can have THE EVENING CONSTITUTION mailed to any address in the United States for 10 cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., February 4, 1897.

What Is a Plutocrat?

Some people seem to think that every rich man is a plutocrat.

This is a mistake. The following definition from The St. Louis Post-Dispatch fits the case exactly:

"A plutocrat is a man who depends upon money alone for political place and influence; who cannot understand the accomplishment of anything without money. A plutocracy exists in any community which is ruled by men who have obtained their power through the use or misuse of money."

Measured by this standard, it will be seen that the country has thousands of rich men who are not plutocrats. Many a wealthy man takes no interest in politics, and numerous cities and districts elect poor men to rule and represent them.

Possibly the plutocrat is coming, but he is not here yet. The two great national parties nominated poor men for their presidential candidates, and poor men fill the great majority of the offices.

Doubtless there are rich men in many communities who control political affairs, but they do no more harm than some men of smaller fortunes who make a bad use of their money.

There is far more real danger to be apprehended from a shlylock worth \$10,000 in a country town than from a man with \$10,000,000 in a large city.

The curse of the country is not the plutocrat. It is the shlylock who grinds the poor and makes a dishonest profit out of the misfortunes of our toilers.

Our 13,000,000 American voters are not likely to be ruled by plutocrats so long as they have a free ballot, and they cannot be deprived of that safeguard without a revolution.

The idle time wasted in denouncing the imaginary plutocrat is costing us more than the plutocrat costs us.

For every would-be plutocrat we have a hundred clever rich men who lighten the burdens of their fellow citizens and make the world better by living in it.

Concerning Damage Suits.

A Chicago lawyer states that there are now pending in the courts of Cook county 2,000 speculative damage suits, claiming an aggregate of over \$50,000,000.

Mr. Prentice, the lawyer who makes this startling statement, shows that there has been a steady increase in these speculative cases, and in the amounts of verdicts obtained. In the first six months of 1896 three verdicts for personal injuries were rendered in the Cook county courts of \$10,000 each or over. In the first six months of 1896 twenty-six verdicts in a similar class of cases were rendered in the same courts for over \$10,000 each, the total being \$425,000.

In Chicago it is almost useless for a corporation to defend a damage suit because of the prejudice of juries.

It is asserted by Mr. Prentice that the prosecution of these suits has grown into a regular business, that brokers and runners are paid to hunt up such cases, and that more or less fraud is used in promoting and trying them.

These damage claims are assigned and sold like stock, and unscrupulous persons become interested in their successful prosecution. As the excessive verdicts complained of are rendered by prejudiced juries, Mr. Prentice thinks that the first thing to do is to take extraordinary care in the selection of jurors. This rests with the courts.

The evil complained of is by no means confined to Chicago, and we occasionally hear of great corporations refusing to invest their money in certain cities where they think that have been unjustly fleeced by outrageous damage suits.

There should be a remedy somewhere, and all good citizens should try to have it discovered and applied.

An Important Conference.

The annual negro conference at Tuskegee, Ala., to be held on the 24th instant, will attract attention throughout the United States.

This conference has been held for some years by the Tuskegee Institute, under the supervision of Booker T. Washington, and it has come to be regarded everywhere as an important convention.

At the annual meetings seven or eight hundred leading representatives of the colored race come together, and their interchange of views has been in the highest degree beneficial to the negroes of America.

Booker T. Washington's idea, that "a dollar earned in the workshop is better than a dollar spent in the opera house," is winning favor with intelligent negroes, and every year shows an improvement in their moral, mental and material welfare.

THE READING REGULATOR CO.,

and when they return to their homes they will doubtless make their influence felt for good.

England will probably construct and control the Nicaragua canal. She will hem us in, get the trade that should come to us, make us a debtor nation and dominate our political, social and business affairs. Our statesmen haven't spunk enough to buck against John Bull.

The Washington Post wants Boston to come to Sam Jones in a place where the English language is taught. Sam knows enough about it now to enable him to bother some superfluous and over particular people.

Weyer is sending Cuban young ladies to prison. But he is not capturing many of their male relatives.

People read the evening paper for the freshest news and for something light, bright and entertaining. After a day's work weary toilers do not care to strain their minds over the more ponderous matters which are treated at length in the big morning dailies.

The Hon. Turk Burk is a new figure in Kansas politics. The paragraphs will now take him up and give Dink Botts a rest.

A leading fashion writer states that there will be "nothing new in bloomers this year." It is to be hoped not.

Wives are appreciated in Beaverdale, Pa. A merchant of that town offers \$30 for his runaway wife.

Is Grant paid to lose the cyclorama? The talk about abolishing the zoo is probably the cause of it. We shall next hear somebody proposing to abolish the park itself.

Our city council likes to tackle new problems. But solving them is the difficulty.

It is reported that the feelings of Mr. Cleveland have been hurt by the comments of the country at large. Turn about is fair play. He has been hurting the feelings of the country for a long time.

Atlanta is to have some special sermons against worldly pleasures. Such sermons are needed all the year round. They are always in order.

LUCK AND PLUCK,
AND OTHER THINGS

Luck and pluck! They are potential factors in human affairs.

I read, only the other day, of the death of a Georgian who was once a prominent figure in political circles and at the bar. The colonel was a lawyer in a small town, and his people sent him to the legislature whenever he was willing to go.

His practice increased until he had his hands full of business. He had a pretty wife and a little boy, when I first met him, and his prospects were exceptionally bright.

Everybody predicted that this man would go still higher, and make a fortune.

And everybody missed it, as is frequently the case with such predictions.

In an evil hour the colonel dabbled in cotton futures, during one of his visits to Atlanta.

He made about \$2,000 in no time, and was delighted with his speculation.

After that, he was always running up to the city to try similar ventures. Sometimes he lost money, but he made enough to encourage him. Unfortunately, he got the idea into his head that he could anticipate the market better than anybody else, and that his success was due to his superior foresight.

He believed that it would be to his interest to move to Atlanta, where he could be in touch with speculative circles. So he left the little town where he had done so well, and came here to live.

In a short time he gave up the law. It was always a bother to him, and he was not a very successful lawyer.

For two or three years he was a familiar figure around the "bucket shops," and among other cotton men. He was a man of iron constitution, and seemed to be able to stand almost anything.

He was a drinking man, but I never saw him under the influence of liquor. His head was always clear, and his wits were sharp.

It was so for a time, but after awhile I noticed that he was more careless about his dress, and he frequently had to borrow money, though he occasionally had large sums in his pocket.

The pretty wife and boy drifted away from him, and had a hard time, but he fared much worse.

His luck had changed!

Year after year he followed his downward slide. Every venture turned out badly, and he no longer has anything to invest in cotton futures.

He drank hard, wore shabby clothes, and made enough out of the minor courts to keep soul and body together.

In the army he had been a gallant soldier, and in the legislature he had made a fine record, and at the bar he had done well, but in the dark days of his distress the majority of his old friends deserted him.

Still, when matters were at the worst, his big heart and active brain were appreciated by the few who remained true to him.

Poverty and disease finally put in their deadly work, and a few days ago the poor fellow died in an almshouse.

He allowed his belief in luck to dominate him, and it caused his downfall.

I told his story recently to a young business man who said that he sometimes felt tempted to try cotton futures, and he at last decided to give up the idea.

The unhappy colonel's fate may prevent others from following his example.

I have told you a story of luck. Now let us have a brighter one of pluck. In San Francisco, one night in the fifties, a shabby-looking man asked an acquaintance for a favor.

"Will you let me sleep tonight on the lounge in front of your fire? I have not a cent to my name."

"You need not do that," was the answer. "Here is a dollar for your lodgings."

"I am greatly obliged," said the shabby man, "but will sleep on the lounge, and save the dollar for my dinner and breakfast."

The man slept on the lounge that night, and was very glad to save the dollar.

Ten years later he received the surrender of the Confederate army at Appomattox, and in four years from that time entered the white house as the president of the republic.

The man who thus triumphed over adversity was a believer in pluck.

When he was in the depths of poverty he did not trust to luck. He never lost his nerve and his ambition.

Like the poor colonel whose life history I have related here, he had at one time yielded to temptation and thrown almost every chance away, but he kept on trying with the determination to get on his feet again, and he got there.

Luck is a deceptive thing, and it leads men to their ruin. Pluck is the thing, and when a man has it his case is never hopeless. If he goes down, it is generally with a dying color.

mine hands. A. C. BRYANT, JR.

Story of Aunt May.
A Character Sketch

Looking backward through "the amber of memory" and the vista of varying years there looms from the beloved scenes of my earliest childhood a smiling black face—dear, patient, gentle, kindly "Aunt May."

It seems almost a sacrilege to write of those old and fond associations, and yet I would fain lay this modest tribute on her humble grave. Critics may sneer and skeptics scoff at these tender ties between alien races, especially ex-slaves and the whites, yet they exist as strong as the gordon knot, and will as long as there's an ante-bellum "mammy" to pet and spoil "ole miss' gran'childen."

That we all loved Aunt May, the whole of us, from the sturdy black boy, the eight, of the family, to the tiny babe in arms, crowing its delight, her presence, is beyond doubt. That she loved us one and all, well, actions speak louder than words and her faithful black hands were ever glad and willing in our service. This affection for her, be it said to our credit, grew and strengthened with our growth. Aunt May was ever a welcome, aye, an honored guest in my mother's home.

There wasn't a grain of the presumption so often dormant in her race, waiting only half a chance to come to the surface. My



grandmother's slave and mother's nurse, she delighted in long stories of the prince living at "ole marster's" before the war. As I listened to these recitals I was touched by her perfect good feeling toward her owners while she spoke of herself and children as the merest chattels, never seeming to question the right of it at all.

When her freedom came she accepted it gratefully as she did the good that came from her humble life, and yet I don't fancy she ever found the chains of slavery galling. Her lines had fallen in pleasant places, inasmuch as her owners were humane and kind and she herself a general favorite. Indeed in after years when times were hard and debt pressed heavily on the poor old shoulders I've heard her sneak, regretfully of the days of plenty when "ole marster" looked out for us all.

Often as a child I stood by, large-eyed, listening while she and my mother lived over in memory the perilous years of war. Always in these memories there was a perfect community of interest. How she enjoyed telling how she hid plate, money and jewels, outwitting the thieving Yankees. You would never have imagined these same yanks were her liberators.

After freedom she was scattered with scores of others from my grandmother's plantation and found various homes for several years. When I was two years old she, with her large family, drifted back to the old home and came to live with my father as a cropper. Here for more than a quarter of a century she remained a fixture on the place and in our hearts. Aunt May's comfortable "double log" house was the only one of the many cabins on the plantation into which our children's feet were ever allowed to stray. There we were sent freely and often on errands, and accounted perfectly safe by mother while "May" had us in charge.

Whenever the mother had occasion to spend a day away from the home nest Aunt May was always called into service. For the day we were under her firm but gentle sway, which proved rather tickling than punishing. Her parting injunction to "Keep your eye on the children!" literally, as there were eight of us, and only two eyes, she could only compass it by keeping us all in one room.

The company came unexpectedly to spend the day. Some of us were sent posthaste to Aunt May's and she never failed to respond. My mother once told me that she took mother's parting injunction to "Keep your eye on the children!" literally, as there were eight of us, and only two eyes, she could only compass it by keeping us all in one room.

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ing. When the first great shadow fell on our happy home and father was laid to rest in the old family graveyard, Aunt May watched, waked and sorrowed with us. When my eldest sister married, Aunt May's smiling face graced the occasion.

On my own wedding day I saw the dear old black face through a mist of tears as she bade us goodbye and added with the familiarity of an old friend to my bridegroom: "Be good to my child."

When the first new stranger came into our new home my mother wasn't satisfied to leave us with any one but May. And I, with something of the old childish faith, was content to trust the small bundle of humanity to Aunt May's tender hands. Bless her loving old heart, many is the happy hour we spent together watching over baby Celeste—she almost as proud as I of baby's growth in grace and beauty.

But it was not until later when a fragile little sister came to Celeste that Aunt May proved herself a ministering angel. Out of the gloom of those weary days of pain and suffering when my own cheek

felt the breeze from Asrael's wing and baby sister's name no more here, Aunt May's face shone like a star. Patient, tender, sympathetic, loving, she stood side by side with my mother true as steel.

And now they write me she is dead. She, whom I was wont to regard from a child with a silly fancy, as possessing a peculiar immunity from death. As was fitting they laid her to rest in the old graveyard where sleep so many of her white friends. A life of labor finds its rest and I believe Aunt May's gentle spirit is with God.

The Milwaukee city council will begin a crusade against high hats in theaters.

It is idiotic to say that a \$500,000 ball puts no money into the pockets of the poor. Already the Bradley-Martin ball put \$150 extra hands to work in one establishment. It should be recollected that poor girls and women make most of the fashionable finery used by the rich.

A foreign chemist has condensed a cup of strong coffee into a small pellet. That is a good thing for some people, but the great need of the hour is vast pocket chunks of whisky, deodorized and warrantable not to fly to the head or tangle the legs.

If one \$500,000 ball is wicked, it is not also wicked for 5,000 people to give dances costing \$10 each? They would cost as much as the big affair, you know.

As soon as Richard Harding Davis reached Cuba it was announced that the Spaniards desired to make peace.

After all, the plumber is king in this country when the blizzard comes.

The country editors complain of frozen ink, and some of them admit that their think needs thawing out.

If our poets all paid a special tax, few American towns and cities would be in debt.

Real estate is looking up all over the country, and a good sign of the times is the brisk demand for small farms.

WITH THE GEORGIA SAGES.

Editor Sawtell, of The Griffin Call, has been trying to learn the English style of writing by shaking hands with friends, but he finds it a cold and thankless task.

Now that the sun has returned, we should endeavor to forgive, but it will be some time before we are able to forget.

The Camilla Clarion says that the drummers have been dropping in and out of that place during the last few days. Everybody has been on the drop in north Georgia.

Editor Dick Grubb sees relief ahead in the introduction of a bill in the Oklahoma to which our children's feet were ever allowed to stray. There we were sent freely and often on errands, and accounted perfectly safe by mother while "May" had us in charge.

Whenever the mother had occasion to spend a day away from the home nest Aunt May was always called into service. For the day we were under her firm but gentle sway, which proved rather tickling than punishing. Her parting injunction to "Keep your eye on the children!" literally, as there were eight of us, and only two eyes, she could only compass it by keeping us all in one room.

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Constitutional
Amendments.

A PICTURESQUE POPULIST.

It was on an autumn morning when the Georgia solons met, and in a mad cap Reese set out to make somebody sweat.

For up rose Mister Carter, with his fierce and florid air, and he shook a quart of hayseed from his undulating hair.

And he called all men to witness that his mission was, by jing, to reform the legislature in general and especially in Indian Spring.

Then he read specific charges while each member held his breath, and the ladies in the galleries all turned as pale as death.

He proposed a high commission of his colleagues to meet and pass judgment on such judges as were somewhat indiscreet.

In their innocent (?) flirtations with the ladies out of town, and in looking most too often on the jug when it was brown.

Then his smile of righteous triumph broadened out into a grin, till he looked like merry Satan just inventing some new sin.

And he packed away his toga in his grip and homeward sped to inform his fellow populists what he had done and said.

In the long investigation, so that none might slight his reputation, Tommie Felder bossed the job.

Mister Carter dragged the ermine through the mire at headlong speed, like an ardent Boston sportsman with a bag of aniseed.

But his fellow legislators who kept hot upon the trail found the evidence he furnished very tiresome and stale.

So they sat down most emphatic on his populist pranks and declined a Guber roasting with a rising vote of thanks.

WHEN THE EVENING CONSTITUTION GETS OUT AN EXTRA EDITION IT MEANS SOMETHING

THE SENATE
IS MUDDLED

Nearly All Legislation at Washington
Blocked by the Contested Nicaragua Canal Measure.

VILAS LEADS THE FILIBUSTERS

The West Is Howling for a Bankruptcy Law and the East for the Immigration Bill.

BUT NEITHER CAN BE TAKEN UP

The Opponents of the Canal Scheme Hope To Keep on Talking Until They Tire Out the Senators Who Favor It, but Who Are Interested in Other Legislation as Well—The Pacific Railroads Bill Seems Not To Have Received a Fatal Blow Even Yet.

Washington, February 4.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

A good many members of the senate are very much exercised over the probable result of the filibustering which the opponents of the Nicaragua canal bill are indulging in. All efforts to get from them an agreement as to a day for a vote have proved unavailing and it begins to look as if there is a possibility of Vilas and his associates talking out the session. While this may not be done literally, the effect will be the same, for under the courtesy plan upon which the senate is worked it is possible for this bill, having the right of way, to sidetrack everything else except, perhaps, the appropriation bills.

The assaults which Senators Turpin, Duffell and Vilas have made upon the bill reported by Senator Morgan's committee are vicious. Though disclaiming any intention of reflecting upon the members of the committee and others who are favoring the proposition, the opposition senators declare it to be an evil in every conceivable light—a wild, impractical scheme which will involve the government to the extent of a hundred million dollars without any reasonable assurance that the canal would be completed, or could be put through for that sum or anything like it. They quote engineering figures, which show a wide difference from those submitted by the committee.

Then they point to the protest of Minister Rodriguez, as presenting new complications. In referring to this, Senator Duffell criticised strongly the action of the secretary of state in sending in that Rodriguez letter, but declared that it would not do to ignore this phase of the situation—the possibility of trouble with Nicaragua. The only good these senators can see in the bill will come to the present Maritime Canal Company, which will be benefited by getting from the government something for nothing.

MASS OF PRINTED MATTER.

The literature bearing upon the questions raised by the bill is voluminous. The report of the committee, which has been made a long study of the canal question, is a thick volume containing much information and a mass of statistics to endorse the committee's belief that this is the best bill which has ever been presented on this subject—that is, the best for the government; that the government's interest is carefully preserved at every stage; that the return to this government, which its people would be a hundred fold more than the outlay; and that as a great national enterprise, it should have the support of all Americans.

On the other hand, there has been submitted by the opposition a mass of matter which takes direct issue with these statements and conditions. So it is next to impossible for the seeker after truth to get at the real facts. That an inter-oceanic canal of the character contemplated in this bill is desirable, there seems to

Baby Mine!

Every mother feels an indescribable dread of the pain and danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and danger of the ordeal make its anticipation one of misery.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

is the remedy which relieves women of the great pain and suffering incident to maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is removed by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer dependent or gloomy; nervousness and other distressing conditions are avoided, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the serious accidents so common to the critical hour are obviated by the use of Mother's Friend. It is a blessing to woman.

100 PER BOTTLE at all Drug Stores, or sent by mail on receipt of price. BOOKS Containing invaluable information of interest to all women, will be sent free to any address, upon application, by The BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

A SECRET
INSPECTION

A Special Committee from the Water Board Investigating the Row at the River Station.

IT MOVES IN A MYSTERIOUS WAY

It Is Given Out That the Committee Will Inspect the Works at the River.

REPORTERS ARE NOT WANTED

The Water Board Holds a Secret Session and Decides To Look Into the Difficulty Which Has Caused Considerable Annoyance—Will Make a Report at a Special Meeting.

A committee from the water board took a trip to the Chattahoochee river pumping station this morning, and thereby hangs a most interesting piece of local news.

The water board held a meeting yesterday, and after the transaction of the routine business it went into an executive session, and the public generally, and the newspaper reporters in particular, were excluded.

When the doors were opened some of the matters looked into by the board while in secret session were given out—and some were not.

One meeting a special committee was appointed to investigate the row which has been on, which led to the change made in the assistant engineers at the pumping station—Haffey and Reed.

An account of the disagreement was published exclusively in The Evening Constitution in the report of the last meeting of the water board.

The special committee is composed of President George Hillyer and Messrs. Woodward, Harrison and Erwin. They left the city this morning to go to the river. An announcement had been given out that this committee would "inspect the river station."

A representative of The Evening Constitution met President Hillyer, and asked him when the inspection committee would leave the city.

"Oh, some time during the morning," he replied.

"Going down in a carriage?" was asked.

"Yes; but look here, we will not allow any reporter to go with us."

WHAT THE MATTER IS ABOUT.

There was no necessity to follow the committee on its "inspecting tour." The kind of inspecting it will do is already known in the city.

William Haffey was an engineer at the river pumping station under Engineer Darius Hoyt. It was charged that Haffey insulted Hoyt's daughter, Young Sam Hoyt made an attack upon Haffey and there was a fight. There was an unpleasant state of affairs and it was said that Chief Engineer Travis was a friend of Haffey's and that the relations of Travis and the elder Hoyt became "strained."

At its last meeting the water board temporarily placed Haffey at the pumping station near the city and placed Engineer Reed in Haffey's place. This was not satisfactory to Haffey and his friends, as his former position paid a larger salary.

The row has been giving the water board considerable annoyance and in the secret session yesterday it was decided to investigate the matter. So the special committee was appointed to "inspect the pumping station."

The special "inspection committee," which is to do nothing but investigate the row at the river station, will make an official report at a special meeting of the board, to be called by the president. The report of the committee will doubtless throw some light on the situation and may contain some sensational features.

NEW TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

Central Alabama and Georgia Pretty Well Connected.

Selma, Ala., February 4. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Morgan B. Speer, in charge of the Bell line system, is in the city.

He brings the glad news that the connecting link between the Montgomery and Selma and Americus systems from Montgomery to Opelika has been completed and will be thrown open to the public in a few days.

This will enable Atlanta, Macon, Rome and surrounding towns to talk with Montgomery, Selma, Dimpolls, Greensboro, Uniontown, Wetumpka and a score of other important points in central Alabama.

During the year the Augusta systems are to be connected with the above systems, enabling this section to converse with Augusta and Savannah, Ga., Charleston, S. C., and surrounding towns.

Trying To Prove His Election.

Selma, Ala., February 4. Special to The Evening Constitution.

W. F. Aldrich, republican congressman from this district and contestant for the seat of Congressman-elect Thomas S. Plowman, democrat, completed the taking of testimony to sustain his claims as to the election in Dallas county last night and he, together with Chairman William Vaughan, of the republican state executive committee, and Chairman G. B. Deans, of the populist state executive committee, who have been here throughout the taking of testimony, left for their homes this morning.

The testimony taken was almost exclusively from negro politicians.

Sign Writing.

Is an art, and a well-executed sign is a splendid advertisement. We employ only the best of men, every one an artist, and guarantee to turn out the best work in the city. If you need a sign, let us make an estimate. Grant Sign & Mirror Works, 214 West Alabama street.

How Mr. Gage's Views Effect
Cotton and the Common People.

Editor Evening Constitution—In your edition of the 2d, I note the reproduction of an interview with Mr. Gage, McKinley's secretary of the treasury that is to be. In this interview he favors selling the silver the government now has, retiring the greenbacks and treasury notes and filling the vacancy thus caused with bank notes "redeemable in gold only."

To the question, "Do you think the national banks could have borne the demand for gold of the past three years better than the United States treasury if the greenbacks had been retired?" he makes answer:

"I have been considering such a movement bank notes would be presented for redemption as the greenbacks. If the coin demand proved continuous the banks would recoup by calling in maturity loans. In short a contraction in general credits would occur. Under its influence prices would fall until foreign creditors would find it more advantageous to take commodities than to take coin. Thus the movement would be self curative. The strain of this process would, under ordinary circumstances, be light, because it would be spread all over the country, wherever banks of issue existed."

As Mr. Gage is one of "the prominent financiers" of this country, and is about to be promoted to a very high position where he will have an opportunity to carry his views into effect, it is natural to suppose that he has presented the strongest argument in favor of his plan, and I believe he has, and yet this strong argument in favor of the single gold standard can be summed up in one line. It is to support that standard by making prices lower. Thus, and thus only, is the demand for gold to be checked. Do away with the theory, honored by thousands of years of experience, that the debtor should have the option of checking the demand by transferring it to the cheaper metal, be it for the nonce either gold or silver; have no cheaper metal; check the demand by lowering prices.

Do not let us forget that "the strain will be light." It is our grain of consolation; but stop, even that is denied us, for upon reflection it clearly appears that Mr. Gage is thinking of the banks, not of the producers, when it makes this assertion. Let us see how light it will be upon them.

The law now states that the banks shall carry a reserve "of lawful money" amounting to 25 per cent of their circulation. Under Mr. Gage's regime the greenbacks and silver dollar being done away with, there will be no "lawful money" except gold, and unless the banks fulfill Mr. Jefferson's prophecy, and "rise superior to all law," when this demand for redemption begins, for every twenty-five dollars of gold paid out by them, one hundred dollars must be retired.

Oh, yes! The "strain will be light" upon them because "spread all over the country." How will it be upon those of whom Abraham Lincoln said "God must have loved them, because He made so many of them," the "common people?" Lots of "common people" are engaged in raising cotton. Let us see how the strain will affect them. Before going into the answer to this question, let us recapitulate. Mr. Gage proposes to have no lawful money but gold, and to help this out with a circulating medium composed of light weight silver and bank notes both redeemable on demand in gold only. The silver we can leave out of the question, as it will be "changed" at the best. When "the foreign creditor," that is the man Mr. Gage is looking for his bank note, "presented at any certain point," presumably selected for his convenience, the governmental bank agent there in charge must pay gold, dollar for dollar, and then call in from circulation \$3 more for every dollar of gold paid out.

Now there are three ways to stop this business. One is for the "foreign creditor" to run out of bank notes; but as our foreign indebtedness is now in the billions, while our money and "medium" is counted in the millions, this check to the demand is impossible. Another is for the "foreign creditor" to exhaust all the reserve, when the government, as guarantor of the bank note, steps in and borrows the gold back from the "foreign creditor." This has already proven so unpopular that it is at once apparent that it would be no satisfactory solution.

Mr. Gage ignores both of these solutions of the trouble. However, as becomes "an eminent financier," he has another: "Let prices fall until the foreign creditor finds it more to his advantage to take our commodities than our coin." Bank notes are the product of the banker's toll, keep that price; commodities are the product of the people's toll, lower that price! In this, Mr. Gage is all along been a contention of "sound money" men that we cannot legislate value into a thing; but here it seems that their chief apostle means to legislate value out of a thing!

And now to the effect of this "sound money" scheme on cotton. Fully two-thirds of our crop is consumed abroad. The foreign manufacturer naturally wants this raw material just as cheap as he can get it, and Mr. Gage proposes to help him in this. He proposes to lower the price of cotton, not by the gold standard, but by the "sound money" scheme. He proposes to sell the cotton for bank notes, and then take the same to the appointed centrally located point of redemption, and demand gold.

The governmental banking agent pays that out of the bank reserves in his charge, and then, in strict conformity to law, calls on the banks to "set 'em up again" the gold, or else send in \$300,000,000 more of their currency. If there is more gold than is needed for the "reserve," a very doubtful contingency, it might go in; but if not, the banks must send in more gold, or else the government must take the same to the appointed centrally located point of redemption, and demand gold.

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BRYAN KILLS
MANY DUCKS

Governor Hogg Beats Him on Geese but Bryan Gets Other Honors.

TEXAS GIVES HIM PLEASURE

A Reception in the Tremont House and a Tea with Colonel Moody Part of His Day's Programme—At Night He Lectures on "Bimetallism" Before an Enthusiastic Audience.

Galveston, Tex., February 4.—The steam launch, Phoebe, with the Hon. W. J. Bryan, ex-Governor Hogg and other members of the duck-hunting party, returned to the city about noon today. The party killed about 125 ducks and several brant and geese. Mr. Bryan carried off the honors in the slaughter of ducks, but the ex-governor beat him killing geese.

The news of the distinguished Nebraska's arrival spread rapidly and he and his party scarcely reached the Tremont hotel before it was thronged by people eager to take his hand. After gratifying the crowd, Mr. Bryan, ex-Governor Hogg and Colonel Moody went to the house of Sealy Hutchins for lunch. After lunch Mr. Bryan returned to the Tremont and held a public reception in the parlors of the hotel from 2 to 4 o'clock, which was largely attended by both sexes. At the close of the reception he made a brief speech.

He was then driven to the residence of Colonel Moody, where he took tea. Tonight he delivered his lecture on bimetallism to a large and enthusiastic audience at the Grand opera house, and was heartily applauded. After the lecture hundreds waited his advent from the stage to take him by the hand, and as he emerged from the opera house he was enthusiastically cheered.

Later he stated to a representative of

the Southern Associated Press:

"I shall leave at 6:30 o'clock in the morning for Temple. From there I will go to Belton to see Mr. Winburn Pierce. From Belton I will go to Honey Grove, where I have a sister living. I may visit Sherman, but on Saturday I mean to start for my home in Nebraska."

A Two-and-a-Half-Year-Old Youngster!
The Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life Association,
Of Atlanta, Ga.

ORGANIZED JUNE, 1894.

Insurance written 1894..... \$946,000
Insurance written 1895..... 1,858,000
Insurance written 1896..... 2,148,000

Total amount written..... \$4,952,000

Gained during the unprecedented hard year of 1896 over 1895..... \$290,000

This association has never had a death claim due and unpaid. It is a Grand Southern Success. For cost or agency, address

CRAIG COFIELD, General Manager,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

Less Than
Half Price!

\$5,000.00 WORTH OF

GRANITE IRON WARE

TO BE SOLD AT LESS THAN HALF HALF-PRICE!

This great shipment is spread upon seven large counters in the rear of our store, and we invite you to see the great reductions. This sale will be worth more to you than to us.

COUNTER NO. 1.

Everything on this counter will go for

4 CENTS:

Graters, Pans, Buckets, Dippers and

WILL BOSCHE QUIT BASEBALL?

If So, Judge Bloodworth May Be President of the League.

MEETING IN MACON ON 13TH

Nothing is being done toward perfecting the Southeastern League and it is in an uncertain condition—A League Director of the Atlanta Club Talks.

The baseball situation in the Southern League is one of uncertainty. Nothing is being done to perfect the league and matters will remain in status quo until the league directors meet in Macon on the 13th. There is considerable talk that President Bosche may resign from the office. In that event it is by no means improbable that the Atlanta representatives will put Judge J. O. Bloodworth to the front as a good man for the place.

One of the directors of the Atlanta club, who has watched the situation from the very start, said yesterday: "While it is unfortunate for the league that matters have gone on as they have, it does not mean at all that it should disintegrate. While it is true that the league know Mr. Bosche had the franchise of the Savannah club, it is also true that they did not give him any authority to spend one cent. He had no right to do so, and expect to make it back out of anybody, as he afterwards tried to do by selling the franchise for what he had spent. There were plenty of people willing to spend the money Bosche did, and he overstepped his authority when he spent one cent."

"He now finds that he is unable to hold the franchise, for three reasons. First, he cannot get the grounds on which to play in Savannah. The people down there would have a five-year lease on them declare that they will not let Mr. Bosche have them under any conditions. In the second place, some of the franchisees placed in reliable hands, the schedule adopted, managers telegraphed for, teams gotten to work, and everything will be all right for a season of fine ball."

"That meeting to be held in Macon on the 13th can arrange matters all right. This done, the franchisees placed in reliable hands, the schedule adopted, managers telegraphed for, teams gotten to work, and everything will be all right for a season of fine ball."

"There is some talk of making Judge Bloodworth president of the league in case of Mr. Bosche's resignation. It is not known whether he would accept the position or not, as he has not been talked to about the matter."

"One thing is certain, and that is, we never would have had a league if it had not been for Mr. Bosche."

"He is a practical baseball man, and he took hold of this matter some time ago single-handed, and what has been accomplished has all been due to his efforts. He has certainly worked hard and earnestly over the matter, and he is hoped by his friends that, in view of that fact and his evident ability to fill the place, that the directors will overlook the mistakes he has made in regard to the Savannah franchise and retain Mr. Bosche, as president of the league."

Nothing will be done until after the meeting on the 13th. The Atlanta team can be gotten here in a few days, and the directors deem it best to wait now until every cloud is cleared away and everything ready before doing anything else.

MACON BOYS ARE STIRRING

MAY HAVE A TEAM IN THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Augusta's Coming in Has Caused Activity—Court and Other News Yesterday in Macon.

Macon, Ga., February 4. Special to The Evening Constitution. Since information has been received that Augusta intends to have a club in the Southeastern baseball league, there has been great activity among the friends of the game here, and it now looks like Macon is certain to have a team ready when the season opens. It is thought that the boys will subscribe liberally to stock.

The Baltimore club has been granted the privilege of using the Macon grounds for practice. Manager Hanlon considers this place his mascot, as he has won the pennant each year he has had team practice here.

In the superior court this morning the case of the Brunswick Hardware Company against the London Assurance Corporation was settled at the cost of the defendants.

A verdict for the plaintiff was rendered in the case of the New South Building and Loan Association against Mary O. Ivey. The same company got a verdict against J. R. Williams.

The case of the Bibb Real Estate and Improvement Company against P. J. Stubbs, defendant, and Lawrence Miller, claimant, was settled at the cost of the claimant.

The jury in the case of John A. Dunwoody against Annie E. Virgin gave the plaintiff a verdict for \$1,689.32.

The chamber of commerce committee on navigation will start out tomorrow soliciting subscriptions to the stock of the Macon Navigation Company.

Mr. Hayne Ellis, of Macon, writes from Annapolis to his uncle, Mr. William Lee Ellis, of his successful final examination.

BLACK FORGER IN SAVANNAH

Forges a Check on Colonel Mercer to the Amount of \$92.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Logan A. Rifford, a trusted porter in the office of Colonel George A. Mercer, one of Savannah's most prominent lawyers, forged his name to a check for \$22.50 today and presented it at Colonel Mercer's bank, which is right below his office. The forgery was soon discovered, but the negro managed to get away.

BOILER WORKS DESTROYED.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 4. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The boiler works of Walsh & Waldner were destroyed this morning by fire, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars to the machinery. The buildings were not very imposing and can easily be replaced. Some of the machinery was badly damaged and some will be completely destroyed. The plant was fully insured.

A College Site Selected.

Birmingham, Ala., February 4. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The committee of the North Alabama Methodist conference, appointed to locate a male college within the bounds of the conference, met this morning, and Owen's offer of 160 acres of land was accepted.

BUTLER NOT HER HUSBAND WOMAN WHO THOUGHT SHE WAS HIS WIFE IS MISTAKEN.

She Came from Napa, Cal., to San Francisco To Examine the Murderer and Finally Concludes He Is Still Unfound.

San Francisco, February 4.—Frank Butler, the Australian murderer, held quite a levee in the city prison yesterday, hundreds of the morbidly curious calling to see the "demon of the bush."

During the morning Mrs. Emma Butler, the Napa widow, called at the prison and after closely inspecting the prisoner, concluded he was not her recalcitrant husband.

Owing to the continuance of the proceedings before United States Commissioner Heacock, the detectives and their prisoner cannot start for Australia before the middle of March.

They hoped at first to be able to depart on the steamer sailing Friday.

HIS RESIGNATION ASKED FOR.

Brown, Weather Bureau Man, Is Surprised by the Action of the Department at Washington.

Galveston, Tex., February 4.—The typographical fraternity here was somewhat exercised yesterday over the receipt of a telegram from Washington inviting the resignation of P. B. Brown, the printer of the local weather bureau service, because he refused to accept a lower rate of wages than he exacted by the Galveston Typographical Union.

The local scale is \$20 per week for hand composition and the price proposed to be paid by the government is \$80 per year, the reduction dating from February 1st.

President Prescott, of the International Typographical Union, has been wired for advice in the matter.

GALE DOES MUCH DAMAGE.

Cottages Washed Away at Plymouth and Much Injury Done All Along the Coast.

Boston, February 4.—A terrific northeast gale was blowing all day yesterday, and considerable damage has been done along the New England coast.

Two cottages have been washed from their foundation at Plymouth, Mass., and the beach has been washed away at many points.

High water has damaged wharves and water fronts all along the Connecticut and Massachusetts coast.

SEARCHING FOR THE NEGRO.

Miss Battle Fails To Identify a Suspected Negro.

Selma, Ala., February 4. Special to The Evening Constitution. Mr. B. F. Large, of Six Mile, Bibb county, is in the city on the watch for the negro who committed rape on Miss Sallie Battle near that place a week ago.

The report telegraphed over the country that the rapist had been caught and lynched was untrue.

Three negroes answering the description of the brute as given by the young lady were caught by the posse, who scoured Bibb and adjoining counties, and were carried to the scene of the crime.

Miss Battle could not identify either as her assailant, but she was in such condition mentally as a result of the terrible ordeal through which she has gone that it was thought best to hold the suspected until she rallied.

Yesterday the negroes were again carried before her, and she was sure that neither was the right man.

The unfortunate girl, for she is only sixteen years of age, is now able to be up, but still suffers from extreme nervousness and from her throat, which was crushed and bruised by the negro when he choked her into unconsciousness.

The citizens are again out looking for the rapist, and unless he has left this section he will yet be apprehended, and he will certainly be lynched when caught.

A STORMY MEETING.

The Gould Interests Antagonize the Present Management.

Chicago, February 4.—A select party of New Yorkers, for whom Lawyer Barclay E. V. McCarthy acted as spokesman, represented the Edwin Gould interest antagonistic to the present management and created a stormy scene at the annual meeting of the Diamond Match Company stockholders held in the Pullman building yesterday.

Although the New York lawyer was suppressed as quickly as possible every time he opened the batteries of fiery objection, denunciation and cross questioning of President Butler, by the ruling of the chairman, there was enough sensation in the meeting to make it a memorable one in the history of the corporation.

In the pastern delegation were also Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., George Erbelding, Mr. Gould's private secretary; H. D. Estabrook, I. H. Waggoner, broker for Mr. Gould, and Louis Lombard.

The belligerent minority cast 1,225 cumulative votes for Mr. Waggoner for president but the number of shares they actually voted on was 25.

To Stop Bucket Shops.

New York, February 4.—At a special meeting of the governing committee of the stock exchange yesterday the subject of the exterminating of the "bucket shops" by withholding the quotations from the ticker companies which furnish them with information from the floor of the exchange, was considered, but no definite conclusion was reached.

The understanding is that the programme or method which the governing committee may later adopt will be submitted to the vote of the members of the exchange at the next regular meeting.

One Folly of the Very Rich.

From The Hartford Courant.

One of the queer features of our complicated civilization is the way the very rich, in their foolish efforts to get richer or their makeshift attempts to avoid giving up what they have no moral title to, are hurrying along the socialism that they profess to be so fearful about.

A royal octavo volume is ten and a half by six and a half.

SPORTS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

Fitzsimmons Loses His Temper in a New York Cafe.

TEARS UP CORBETT CONTRACT

But This Will Not Affect the Fight and He Will Leave for Nevada on Next Wednesday—His Manager Starts West To Seek Suitable Training Quarters.

New York, February 4.—There was an exciting scene in the cafe of the Hotel Bartholdi last night, in which Bob Fitzsimmons, Martin Julian and a friend of Al Smith were the central figures. The upshot of the matter was the tearing up of the original articles of agreement signed by Corbett and Fitzsimmons on September 12th of last year. Julian destroyed the articles.

Al Smith, who is final stakeholder, sent the old articles by a friend to Julian to ask if they, as amended, were agreeable to him and if the clause in the article relating to the payment of certain money, due sixty days prior to the contest, in particular was satisfactory. The amendment, which was written on the articles outside of this state, read as follows:

"By mutual consent these articles are hereby changed to cover the contest now set for March 4th, 1897, to take place in the state of Nevada or elsewhere under the supervision of Dan Stuart."

"JAMES J. CORBETT."

"Per William A. Brady."

"Fitzsimmons wishes to go on record as saying that he will be ready to fight Corbett at any place and any time Dan Stuart selects on March 17th, 1897."

"MARTIN JULIAN."

Julian, who was with a party of friends in the cafe, read the amendments very carefully and said that they were perfectly satisfactory to him. The gentleman delegated by Smith to convey the articles to Julian placed the papers in his pocket and was about to leave when Fitzsimmons came in. He asked to see the articles. They were passed over to him and he read them.

JULIAN DESTROYS THE AGREEMENT. "I don't approve of those articles at all," said Fitzsimmons, turning to Julian as soon as he had finished reading, "and I wish you would tear them up."

Julian took the papers in his hand and tore them to pieces, while Smith's representative stood looking slightly embarrassed. He remonstrated, but it was too late. The articles were already destroyed. So the only thing for him to do was to take it good naturedly and depart empty handed. Later Al Smith and Julian had another conference and both said afterwards that everything had again been arranged satisfactorily.

The articles destroyed will not affect the coming battle in Nevada. Those governing that contest are in the possession of Dan Stuart. After destroying the articles, Julian said:

"When these articles were signed there were five copies in existence, for what reason or by whom, I do not know. I tried to secure a copy, but up to the present time was unsuccessful."

NOT HUNTING MORE LIKE IT. Fitzsimmons is under \$1,000 bond for signing articles in the state of New York, and says he has no desire for more trouble. Julian will leave for Carson City on Sunday to select training quarters for Fitzsimmons. The latter will start for the battle ground on Wednesday.

Billy Edwards offered yesterday to bet \$1,000 to \$500 that Corbett would defeat Fitzsimmons.

Athlete's Sudden Death.

New York, February 4.—Robert Marmont, a professional athlete, met death last night while practicing in the gymnasium of the Twelfth Regiment armory.

Marmont, with Frank E. John, a member of Company K, of the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard, repaired to the gymnasium after supper and donned their athletic costumes.

Marmont had just grabbed the Mexican rings, and was swinging about ten feet from the floor, when St. John turned to arrange his belt, and at the same moment heard a fall, and saw his companion lying on the floor on his face.

An ambulance was immediately summoned, but on its arrival Marmont was dead.

Later Deputy Coroner Weston made a superficial examination of the body, and said that death was caused by a broken neck.

The dead athlete was twenty-seven years old.

He came here last June, leaving a wife and child at Portsmouth, England, where his father is said to be a well-known lawyer.

Match Arranged in Canada. Toronto, Ont., February 4.—"Buffalo" Costello and "Shadow" Maber have been matched for a twenty-round glove contest for the championship of Canada and a purse.

The contest will take place in this city, in about five weeks.

A Story and a Moral.

From The Baltimore News.

A little whippersnapper of an ass happened to meet with a bore, had a mind to arch with him, and so said: "Aw, bore, how'dy do, how'dy do." The bore, perceiving a chance to tell his favorite story over again, took the ass by the lapel of his coat and related a series of personal adventures which lasted fully an hour. When at last the bore paused for breath the ass felt fainting to the floor, and went out on the pavement to die the fair women who happened to be in that neighborhood.

Moral—Only an ass would say "how'dy do" to a bore.

Had Experience as a Waiter.

From The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Walters' Union, it is stated, is now looking for an able leader. Why not bestow the office on the prince of waiters? He has had more experience as a waiter than any one we know.

REFORMS AGREED UPON. DIPLOMATS IN CONSTANTINOPLE IN COMPLETE ACCORD.

Their Scheme Will Soon Be Presented to the Sultan After the Cabinets of the Different Powers Have Ratified Them.

Paris, February 4.—The Temps, in an article believed to be inspired, announces that the foreign diplomats at Constantinople, acting in complete accord, have concluded a scheme of Turkish reforms.

They have agreed upon potential measures, the ratification of which by the cabinets of their governments they are now awaiting.

When this shall have been obtained the reforms will at once be presented to the sultan.

DEFENDS THE SULTAN.

It Is Claimed He Cannot Be Held Responsible for the Present Condition of Things.

New York, February 4.—A special cable dispatch to The Herald from St. Petersburg says:

The Novosti says: "It is foolish to imagine that the sultan can be held responsible for the recent events in Turkey. It is the Mussulman population whom he has to consider and that population can only be conquered by war, which cost Russia so dear in 1878."

"If England or any country were to begin to bombard any Turkish town it would be the signal for a general Christian massacre and war."

One Factory Opens, Another Closes.

Woonsocket, R. I., February 4.—The United States Rubber company's factory at Millville, Mass., will close on Saturday night for an indefinite period, owing, it is stated, to over production of rubber boots.

Eight hundred people have been employed there on short time for the past few months, following almost a year's idleness. William Orrell's woolen mill, at Glendale, started today, employing one hundred and thirty men.

Arrested for Embezzlement.

Philadelphia, February 4.—Charles A. Pfingst, employed as an inspector by the American Surety company, was arrested last night on the charge of embezzlement from the company.

The loss involved is said to be about \$10,000. Pfingst, it is stated, confessed his guilt, and at a hearing before a magistrate was held for court in \$1,200 bail.

JOKES THAT ARE JOLLY.

Teacher—"What is raised mostly in damp climates?" Johnny—"Umbrellas."—Adams Freeman.

Bliss—"And does George say I was positively dovetail?" Clara—"Something of that sort; said you were pigeon-toed, I believe."—New York Tribune.

Willie—"How long are you going to visit us?" Aunt Jennie—"I have no fixed idea. Why do you ask, Willie?" "Mother wanted to know."—Detroit Free Press.

"Colonel Carter, of Kentucky, is a remarkably well preserved old gentleman," said one young woman. "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne; "he reminds me of a brandied peach."—Washington Star.

Doctor—"No wonder you are sick. You must take an ice cold bath every morning." Patient—"That's just what I've been doing, doctor." Doctor—"Well, then, you'll have to stop it."—Filingde Blatter.

He—"Nature abhors a vacuum." She—"Yes, but probably nature never sat up all night, hoping, every time she yawned, that she would take the hint." Then he grabbed his hat and went.—Cleveland Leader.

Notice on the programme of the Barn Stormer company: "The manager requests the occupants of the front not to eat their luncheon during the performance. Business is bad, our expenses large, and our appetite the ghost walks irregularly."—Filingde Blatter.

Johnny—"I wonder why the words is spelled in such funny ways?" Jimmy—"Cause they was made, in the first place, by the school teachers, and they made 'em that way 'c's they would have to be hired to teach how to spell 'em."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lacie—"How could you bring yourself to marry such a useless piece of furniture as a French count?" Marie—"Well, you see, when poor papa came home from Wall street so tired and irritable, he likes to have something easy to sit on."—New York Journal.

Applicant—"I have called to ask you, madam, to use your influence in my behalf. I am an applicant for a position in your husband's private office, but I have one dangerous rival. He seems to prefer—"

Madam (interrupting)—"I am sorry, sir, but I never interfere with my husband's appointments." Applicant—"If I was as pretty as she is I might—"

Madam—"She?" Applicant—"Yes, madam, my competitor is a most bewitching girl. Madam—"Just all right, sir, and I may have the position for you."—Washington Times.

"Look here," said the irate departing guest from a Florida winter resort, "when I came here you told me that the charge would be \$3 a day. Now you present a bill of \$5 for six days. How do you figure that out?"

"That is quite right, sir," replied the clerk. "The rate is \$3 per day, and the same per night. You were here at night, also, were you not?"

"Your majesty!" cried a courier, rushing up. "The United States vessel has stolen the missionary that was for dinner." The cannibal king looked fierce. "Declare war instantly!"

"But, your majesty," pleaded the prime minister, "what good will that do? We are helpless against so mighty a people. They laugh at us."

"I don't care," cried the king. "We're as much right to be as they are."—New York World.

Max—"Do you know I'm eating very little of late?" Mollie—"Indeed! Have you lost your appetite?"

Max—"No, but I've lost my credit."—New York Ledger.

"Look alive there!" crackled the mummy of Ptolemy II as a party of explorers burst through the side of the pyramid.

"No use," returned the mummy of Ptolemy II sadly; "they have us dead."—New York Press.

Old Gent—"Waiter, I have found a hair in my ice cream."

Waiter—"Impossible, sir; that ice cream was made with the best shaved ice."—New York World.

A Child's Definition.

From Judge.

"Can any one in the class tell me what a sustains is?"

"Tish, tish, please, tish, tish a waist-stomach squinted up through a hole."

PROSECUTION'S NOTES STOLEN

And Now the Stenographer, Emma Sherley, Disappears.

WERE VALUABLE TO DEFENSE

C. W. Smith, in Private Examination, Would Not Swear He Saw O'Malley, the Chicago Alderman, at the Place Where Collander Was Killed—On the Trial He Did, and the Defense Then Produced the Stolen Notes.

Chicago, February 4.—Emma Sherley, private stenographer of State Attorney Dineen, is missing, and this announcement in Judge Tukey's court late yesterday afternoon proved a sensation.

During the trial of Alderman O'Malley and John Santry, charged with the murder of Gus Collander, C. W. Smith, a telephone operator at the east Chicago avenue police station, testified positively that he saw O'Malley in the polling booth on the night when Collander was killed.

When Smith had finished his testimony, Attorney Forest, for the defense, produced a sheet of paper which proved to be a typewritten copy of what was represented to be the substance of Smith's private examination in the state's attorney's office recently. The matter contained in the document showed that Smith had not been positive of his identification of O'Malley when in the state's attorney's office.

SAYS BRIBERY GO THE PAPERS. State Attorney Dineen admitted that the document was what it represented to be, and charged that either some one in his office had been bribed or else that the document had been stolen.

Smith admitted that during his examination preparatory to the trial he had said that he would not swear that O'Malley was present in the polling booth at the time of the shooting.

When the typewritten sheets were produced by the defense, Inspector Shaack began an investigation, and soon Dineen was hurrying about to find his stenographer.

She, however, had gone and no trace of her movements has been learned. Recently she took a stenographic report in a private examination of the five principal witnesses for the prosecution. She retained possession of her note books after making a typewritten copy of the statements which Attorney Dineen took for his private use during the trial.

Judge Tukey issued an order for the Sherley woman to be brought into court. A call for was sent to the office of the state's attorney, but the stenographer was gone.

It is alleged by the prosecution that the document was sold to Attorney Forrest by Miss Sherley and that she had left the city.

One of George D. Prentice's Jokes.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Will S. Hays, the famous Kentucky song writer, was, in the latter days of his old age, a river reporter for The Democrat. Hays was a very sudden young man, good hearted, jolly, witty, but lacking somewhat in reverence, and he had a habit of calling persons, even old enough to be his grandfather, by their given names.

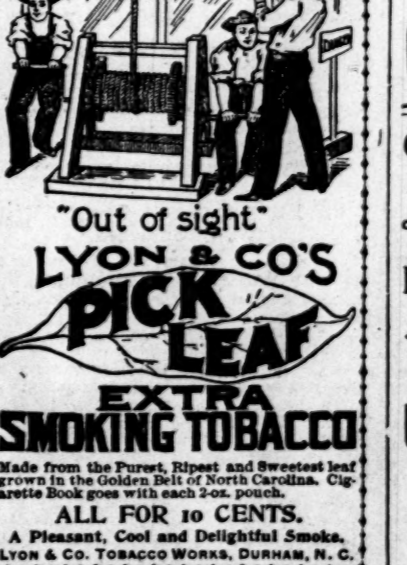
Visiting Prentice one day as a fellow poet, after some desultory talk, Hays said: "I suppose, George, you have seen my last song."

Prentice looked at Hays, who was sitting cross-legged on Prentice's sofa, and with a twinkle in his expressive eyes, quietly replied: "I hope so, Bill."

"Bill" looked around for a second or two, as if something had tapped him, and then said down the baluster rail to the front door.

Unallied Conundrum.

Why are juries the biggest thieves in existence? Because they steal their babies, bones their stays, crib their tables and hook their dresses.—Golden Penny.



"Out of sight" LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO. Made in the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 50c pouch. ALL FOR 10 CENTS. A Pleasant, and Delicious Smoke. LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DUNHAM, N. C.

ARE YOU READY



AMERICAN DENTAL PARLORS. Chamberlin & Johnson Building. ATLANTA DENTAL PARLORS. Narrows Building.

End Your Troubles

Isn't indigestion the primary cause of your discomfort?



Partners.

Love took chambers on our street,
Opposite to mine;
On his door he tacked a nest,
Clearly lettered sign.

Straightway grew his custom great,
For his sign read so:
"Hearts united while you wait,
Step in. Love & Co."

Much I wondered who was "Co."
In Love's partnership;
Thought across the street I'd go—
Learn from Love's own lip.

So I went; and since that day
Life is hard for me;
I was bunked! (By the way,
"Co." is Jealousy).

—Ellis P. Butler, in January Century.

A KANSAS SUFFRAGIST;
WHAT SHE THINKS OF US.

Yesterday a lady representing the International School Teachers' Home Association was in the city. She is an interesting woman, chiefly because she is a unique one and has "advanced" ideas. That is, she is unique besides the women of our section and her ideas are very advanced here. She and her ideas may be commonplace enough at her home, which is in Parsons, Kan.

Her name is Miss Helen Kimber. She is an ardent woman suffragist and a female politician of the western type.

She is below medium height, with a ruddy complexion, blue eyes and light brown hair. She is very quick and alert in manner and has a decided sort of tone in her voice, and there is not a suspicion of a wave or a crinkle in her hair.

And there are no frills and frivols about her attire. One feels positive that lace-edged ruffles have no place in her heart—or anywhere else about her. And if all the women in Kansas dressed altogether as she does that famous petition requesting Governor Leedy to recommend that the legislature pass a law prohibiting the manufacture, sale or wearing of corsets would never have had cause to be. She also wears common sense shoes, which is a sensible thing to do.

MISS KIMBER TALKS.

In answer to a question as to the sentiment regarding women politicians in Kansas, or as to their standing politically, she said:

"Oh, yes, women are an acknowledged power in politics out there and command consideration as such. When the very first advance guards of the suffragists sneeringly declared that 'woman, like the decalogue, had no place in politics,' these women retorted by driving the brilliant senator into private life, where he has remained ever since, and will continue to remain."

"And, by the way," she added grimly, as possible unpleasant memories flashed into her mind. "I've got a lot of scores against some of our men which I propose to pay off when we get to vote. Just you wait!" and her teeth came together with a little click that argues ill for the future prospects of Kansas' rising politicians of the male persuasion.

"I suppose," she continued, "that our sort of woman is an impossibility in the south now, owing to your intense conservatism and lack of progress. The woman politician of the west represents an upheaval which has overturned western politics. She is the product of the peculiar political and social conditions of a section of country very different from this. It is a very wide and important section, too, and a very crude one. It is just beginning to develop, really."

Then a flash of enthusiasm lighted her eyes and she went off at a great pace:

"Yes, and women are developing with it. It is the coming country, and it will infuse new blood into the effete east and your conservative south."

ABOUT WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

"Woman's suffrage will be a great factor in the equalization of wages for men and women, and will better the condition of the working women generally. And it is the working women whose cause will be less likely to be represented in the halls of legislation until they have the power the ballot gives, which is the only really practical power in such cases."

ATLANTA'S WOMEN.

"Now, since I've been in Atlanta I have noticed that you have a great army of working women; as many women as men, I should think."

"Well, do you think the ballot would help them?" I asked.

"Why not? They have to pay taxes and obey the country's laws. Now, I notice that the shop girls in most of your stores are compelled to stand all day, and this is the greatest possible imposition on a woman. Women are not constructed physically so as to enable them to bear the fatigue of this kind of work, and it is a positive injury to them. Their employers are men. Then, again, most of your school teachers here are women, and no women are allowed to hold positions on the school boards. Now, recently the salaries of your teachers have been cut. The men did it and the women teachers suffer for it."

"What effect do you think the ballot for women would have on our homes?" I asked.

"Why, homes are not dependent on the customs of today. They existed before our present customs and will exist when customs no longer exclude women from an active interest in anything that pertains to the government of our country, which is home-making in its broadest sense. It does not help women to be good homemakers to have them classed with felons, idiots and insane people."

HOW WYOMING FARED.

Then she went on to tell me that the governor of Wyoming, in a recent letter to the press, stated that they had tried equal suffrage for a generation, and that crime had decreased, and jails and almshouses were needed less than ever, and so far as woman's intellectuality and womanliness are concerned, Wyoming's women are not to be surpassed by those of any state or section. In short they had found equal suffrage eminently satisfactory.

ABOUT GOVERNOR ATKINSON.

"Do you know," she went on, "I am surprised that your governor, Mr. Atkinson, should have said that the equal suffrage had not benefited women. He is such a progressive young man in most respects, too. Besides, I understand that his wife has considerable knowledge of politics and that she conducted part of his gubernatorial campaign with ability and success."

"But you women of the south take little interest in woman's suffrage. If you demanded you could get it."

"Well, we get nearly everything else we

want," said I, "and it hasn't occurred to us that we needed this."

"Yes, that's just it, but a wave of progress in this line will come some time and shake you up."

MAN WAS TOO WEAK.

Miss Kimber stumped the state of Kansas for McKinley during the recent presidential campaign, and was the only woman who figured in the campaign in this fashion. Her explanation of how she got in was rather funny. She said that a man came out from Chicago and was so weak and unfit in every way that they took him down and put her in his place, and she had no reason to believe that her services were unappreciated.

"How about Mrs. Leedy?" I asked.

"She is quite the most respectable member of her party in Kansas, and the ablest." Then she trumpeted off, perfectly satisfied with the world and her part in it apparently.

FROM HER POINT OF VIEW.

FROCKS FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

Spring fabrics are already being displayed in the shop windows on Whitehall street, and women are beginning to think of new clothes and new styles. Busy mothers like to get the wardrobes of their tiny girls



CHILD'S AFTERNOON FROCK.

ready before the warm weather comes. This is an easy matter, because the styles are simple and vary little from season to season.

A little dress suitable for a child's party is of thin white lawn, accented by a deep, over-colored sash. It is made in Mother Hubbard style with a short yoke. The yoke is covered by a deep ruche of lawn, which is fastened to the neck upon a band of rose ribbon. The sleeves are short puffs, reaching not quite to the elbow.

A child's hair should always be very simply dressed. The hair is parted in the middle and tied on either side over the ears with ribbon to match the gown. This little toilette is suitable for all festive occasions, and while very pretty, is not too elegant. There is news that the delicate cheese-cloths are again coming in, and striped ones are promised.

A SELF-RELIANT WOMAN.

The Dahomean Nugget tells of the splendid achievements of a woman who formerly resided in that country. Her husband died more than a year ago, leaving her with nine children to support. She has since conducted all the farm work, and does a thriving business in bringing produce to Atlanta.

Besides this she has a small contract, and is said to be always on schedule time in the performance of her duties. At her home, says The Nugget, visitors are furnished music from the old-fashioned spinning wheel and room by her daughters, and in place of a croquet ground is found a large crib of corn, pens of fat hogs, and several fine cows.

SO SAYS A WISE MOTHER.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"Oh, he is too little to know any more," said a very poor argument. "That we should begin very early to teach the children to distinguish between right and wrong."

"That no one in the family should ever be allowed to treat a child of a punishment, or to speak tauntingly of a fault."

"That although a child may be too little to know better when he commits a wrong act, he is not too little to do it again."

"That mothers should not forget that different cases require different treatment, and because the rod is sometimes needed for punishment, it does not follow that it often is."

"That the little ones should never be allowed to tease and vent their anger on the little children, and in ignorance of the outside world, we will succeed in placing them beyond the reach of temptation until they are too old to be affected by it."

"That it must be remembered that no one can successfully resist an enemy, if he is utterly ignorant of that enemy's mode of attack; and children will gain very little strength, either physically, mentally or morally, if not allowed to use that which they have."

DOINGS OF LOCAL SOCIETY.

Mrs. Rosa Cowan, of Jonesboro, is spending the winter at Mrs. Crawley's, and is studying music.

Miss Elizabeth Brown, at Mrs. Crawley's school, entertained the girls of her literary class with a Greek afternoon.

Miss Caroline Gordon spent several days in the city this week.

Mr. Edward Dougherty is taking new honors at Cornell.

Professor Will Cox, of the Cox college, spent yesterday in the city.

Miss Jennie Spence of LaGrange, will spend Saturday and Sunday with her cousin, in Little Linda Gordon.

Mrs. Theodore W. Blaney, of Washington, D. C., will reach Atlanta tonight and will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Will M. Haynes, at 300 Spring street.

Miss Bertha Crisp, of Americus, is in the city. She is visiting Miss Edna Pope, in West End.

An able array of broad advice to the young men of Georgia was in the last number of The Georgian, an able magazine edited by the students of the University. This article was written by Mr. Clifford Walker, a leading spirit at the university, and one of the most popular members of the S. A. E. fraternity.

Colonel Joseph D. Boyd, Jr., of Griffin, who graduated with honors in the law department of the University of Georgia, is spending today in the city on legal business.

Miss Mamie Hollerfield, of Macon, is the guest of Miss Tidwell.

Mr. Sam Stocking, of Atlanta, has gone to New York.

Miss Janet Dismont, Mrs. Lewis Beck's charming guest, will leave for her home in Philadelphia next Thursday, much to the regret of her friends here.

Miss Marie Louise Huntley has been in Macon with her mother, who is quite sick. Miss Huntley will directly from Macon to New York, much to the regret of her friends here, who anticipated a visit from her.

Mr. M. M. Polson has moved his family from Rome to this city and is living at 67 Smith street.

Miss Myrtis Scott will entertain tomorrow evening with a very elegant card party and dance.

One of the interesting events of the week will be the musical to be given Saturday evening at the Aragon. Madame Magdalena Pardo de Castro Vede, of Cuba, will make her first public appearance here. She is a distinguished refugee and is a very fine pianist. Other artists, including Miss Kenny, who is a fine vocalist, will contribute to the entertainment.

Miss Bennett, of Louisville, is visiting Mrs. Wylie Pope.

Mr. W. A. Hemphill and Miss Hemphill will go to Florida soon.

Miss Laura Adair gave a very charming party last night in honor of Miss Elaine, and guest, Miss Pierson, of Kentucky. Cards furnished the evening's amusement and the whole affair was very delightful throughout.

Miss Langley will leave soon for Florida.

A number of Rome's society people will come to Atlanta this evening to see Yvette Guilbert.

Miss Hammond and Miss Nathalie Hammond are visiting in Griffin.

The spelling bee at the Girls' High school yesterday, which was continued from last Friday, proved very exciting and interesting. It lasted two hours and finally Miss Ethel Massena and Miss Mattie Allen were the only opponents left in this battle of words. Finally Miss Allen missed and the first prize, a two-volume set of Tennyson's poems, was awarded to Miss Massena. Miss Allen received the second prize, a volume of Lowell's poems. Dr. McDonald made the presentation speech.

The Thursday Afternoon Card Club will not meet this afternoon. The meeting is postponed until Saturday and will take place at Mrs. Ehney's residence.

Miss Lulu Zachry will entertain the Progressive Card Club at its next meeting.

Dr. Lindsay Johnson has recovered from his recent illness sufficiently to resume his practice.

Miss Lou New Walton, of Washington, Ga., is the interesting guest of Miss Clara Lawton Rhodes.

Bishop Quintard left Tuesday for Marietta.

Miss Carey Van Dyke, a very lovely young woman who has been visiting here, has returned to her home in Chattanooga.

Judge Joel Brannan left yesterday for Atlanta, where he will spend some time. His health has not been very good of late and his numerous friends hope he will return much improved.

The Southern Conservatory of Music will give a concert Friday evening. A very interesting programme has been arranged and the concert will be a treat to all lovers of music.

A CORNER ON FOIBLES.

HIS LATEST FLAME.

WHOM HE PRAYED FOR.

RIGHT WAY TO LOOK AT IT.

IN PRACTICAL OPERATION.

DOLLAR OF OUR DADDIES.

A LIFE PICTURE.

THE VEXATIOUS QUESTION.

A COUNTY CONTEST.

LADIES.

Have your embroideries framed by C. W. Thurmond, 69½ Whitehall St.

suggested in copied editorially by The Columbus Sun as worthy of all attention."

The grand jury of Bartow county in its general presentments makes this statement:

"We have examined the books of the county school commission. They are well kept and properly indexed by a committee of the board of education. An itemized record is kept of all amounts received and paid out. The vouchers for each payment. The money for the fourth quarter has not been received, but the statement of amounts to be received shows that there will be \$1,066.62 left over from 1896 for use of board for legitimate purposes for 1897."

The Athens Banner remarks: "The State Normal school is setting additional professors, is making many necessary improvements and is broadening the scope of its work in the educational field of Georgia."

The Locust Grove correspondent of The McDonough Weekly writes: "The school continues to attract a large attendance. A little off now on account of bad weather. Mrs. Braham, from near Luella, has moved into town to give her children school advantages. We are glad to see her. The 'Circle' has been extended to her a hearty welcome. On next Friday at the institute there will be a joint meeting of the two literary societies of the school. The Yvonnechies for each will have the post Burns for their author. They will have recitations, readings, a sketch of the author's life and music. The young men will have declamations and a debate. Everything is being prepared with care. Meetings are held monthly, and the public are cordially invited."

The Turin correspondent of The Senola Enterprise says: "Professor Pendergrast's school continues to increase in number. Mrs. Lester is now assisting him. He is a competent and patient teacher and has an excellent assistant."

The patrons of the college of Eastman academy have joined in one common cause to secure a new school building to be erected during the summer in time for the fall term. It has been a crying need in the town for some time.

CLEANED FROM STATE PRESS

When Miss Nichol married Mr. Dollar in Oklahoma the other day, she set the paragon and punsters at work. It seems to us that the officiating clergyman comes in for credit, because it is not every man who can turn a Nichol into a Dollar.—Augusta Chronicle.

Puffer has at last been defeated for the United States senate. Praise God from whom all blessings flow.—Brunswick Call.

"Give me a slow girl," said Sam Jones in Boston. We'll wager it was a cold deal.—Brunswick Call.

Charity of thought is just as much charity as feeding the hungry or visiting the sick.—Ellaville News.

The position of the country editor at this season of the year is something fearful to contemplate. The people for miles around seem to have entered into an agreement to stay at home, and live in peace and unity. The season is past for receiving backbones, sparrows, etc., and it is too early to discuss the backberry crop. How to fill up this winter with a little something to make a Philadelphia lawyer.—Ellaville News.

An eleven-pound girl at his home is making Mr. George Elbert nearly kill himself laughing.—Eastman Times.

A dog fight still retains its power to get men into trouble, despite the hard times.—Senola Enterprise.

That car of coal will probably get by the time peach trees get in bloom.—Senola Enterprise.

We respectfully ask our correspondents to be careful in giving personal mentions to always state where the party is at.—Hamilton Journal.

Cubans report an overstock of sympathy. They say what they want is powder and lead.—McDonough Weekly.

Miss Edna Cain, the talented editor of the society department of The Evening Constitution, passed through Rome Saturday en route to spend Sunday at her Summerville home.—Rome Georgian.

The removing of Mr. Folsom's family to Atlanta breaks the last outward tie that binds him to Rome. We feel his departure to be quite a loss to our city, but bid him and his, godspeed in his new home. It is almost a relief to know that we can keep in touch with him through the columns of The Evening Constitution which already has a large circulation here.—Rome Georgian.

Wallace Reed and Montgomery Folsom are a pair of "Heavenly Twins" when it comes to good prose and poetry. Their paper work. As such artists they are way up in the front.—Savannah Press.

SUGGESTIVE STATE STORIES.

PINEY WOODS PROGRESS.

A telegram representative went out one day this week to the farm of Mr. P. Leacock, situated about three miles from Cochran, on the Hawkinsville wagon road. It is a fine farm and well stocked. Mr. Leacock believes in raising stock and has on this one farm eighty head of horses, some of them blooded, sixty head of cows and sixty hogs. He has killed this year off of this one place, eighty hogs. He is also a great chicken and dog fancier and on this place he has the celebrated Georgia shawnee and trans-Atlantic game chicken. The farm is an object lesson of what can be raised on a small side cotton and corn.—Cochran Telegram.

DOLLAR OF OUR DADDIES.

William Dollar, who was born during Washington's administration, died a few years ago at the home of his son, W. Dollar, near Woodward's mill, five miles from this place. Mr. Dollar was 70 years, one month and four days old. He realized that he was living his last days and usefulness and expressed a willingness to die. For many years he was a member of the Baptist church, and those who knew him say he was a good man. One of the characteristics of the man was contentment, which perhaps in a large measure accounts for his long life.—Gwinnett Herald.

THE VEXATIOUS QUESTION.

Fitzgerald held an election last Friday to decide whether or not city should grant license to sell whisky. The vote proved a victory for the liquor people, and the city will grant license for \$500—unless, well, that colony town has taken upon itself a big job. Fitzgerald proposes to grant the license to liquor dealers within its corporation. Fitzgerald is in Irwin county and Irwin county is dry. Now the election was not a county affair, but was only in Fitzgerald's hands. The question arises, will the people of Irwin county going to allow Fitzgerald to decide that question for them or will they put a veto on the liquor proceedings. It is thought that they will.—Tifton Gazette.

A COUNTY CONTEST.

The county authorities are preparing to contest their liability to Forsyth county for the erection of the bridge across the Chattahoochee river. The board of commissioners has passed a resolution to employ as counsel in the case C. H. Brand, J. M. Peoples and O. R. Simmons.—Gwinnett Herald.

A box twenty-two inches by thirteen and twenty-four inches deep will contain a barrel of two and one-half bushels of corn.

RHODES SNOOK & HAVERTY
FURNITURE COMPANY—ATLANTA—

Many of our friends are under the impression that our Dissolution Sale is simply a Clearance Sale of Stock, and that we are not really

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

We wish to correct this impression emphatically. We are quitting business in Atlanta, and we offer to forfeit

\$1,000 TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

of this city if the firm of Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company does not retire from business. Of course, it is first necessary to dispose of our big stock. January weather prevented us from having as big a sale as we had hoped for. This will be all the better for February buyers. We have put the knife deeper into our prices.



This Oak Roll Top Desk
\$11.75
Regular Price \$16.00

4-Foot High Roll Curtain
Desk
\$16.50
Cut from \$22.50

5-foot High Roll
Curtain Desk,
Grand Rapids
make,
\$23.25
Cut from \$30.00.



Parties making
changes in their
Office FURNITURE
can save money
by looking at our
stock.

CHAIRS, TABLES and FLOOR COVERINGS, for OFFICES

CARPETS—Our Carpet Department is very attractive and is alive with customers after real bargains.

Buyers of Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Linoleums will save money by getting our prices—GREAT DISSOLUTION SALE.

Rhodes, Snook & Haverty,
6 Peachtree Street.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

A Columbus young lady says she notices that the homelier a literary man is the better he writes. The Enquirer-Sun thinks this is an unintentional tribute to Montgomery Folsom.—Macon Tribune.

Mrs. Lucretia Wynn, widow of J. N. Wynn, who died last year after his pension papers had been approved but not paid, secured the money last week coming to her husband at the time of his death.—Gwinnett Herald.

Judge Webb is accommodating many of the pensioners by going to their homes to sign their pension papers.—Gwinnett Herald.

The Buford Herald has suspended after a hard battle for existence. Mr. Ed A. Caldwell announces that he will not continue the fight longer, but will start a paper at Monroe, Ga., and has ordered a complete outfit for his new venture.

Lon Livingston wants a public building in Covington to cost \$25,000. Some of the papers are disposed to make fun of the project, but he knows where he is at.—Gwinnett Herald.

Quite a lengthy petition has been sent to Mr. George C. Smith, president of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, that the "goober" train be run to LaGrange. It now goes as far down as Newnan. It would certainly prove a great convenience.—LaGrange Graphic.

Governor W. Y. Atkinson was the guest of his brother, Hon. Tom Atkinson, Saturday.—LaGrange Graphic.

Hon. W. A. Little, of Atlanta, one of the new supreme court judges, came down to attend the funeral of Rev. J. T. Bruce, and his son, Hon. John D. Little, also came up from Columbus.—LaGrange Graphic.

Miss Minnie Maloney of Atlanta, who has many friends and admirers in this city, was tendered a very elegant dinner by Mr. and Mrs. John B. Keener.—Augusta Chronicle.

Mr. E. K. Lumpkin left yesterday for Atlanta, from where he will take his mother to Jacksonville, Fla., on account of her feeble health.

Dust a Million Years Old.

A curious theory has recently been advanced by the eminent but somewhat eccentric scientist, Gustave Blattner, of Vienna. He believes in the existence of a cosmic powder of dust which he claims is continually falling from space, and which is the dust or remains of worlds which have been destroyed. Some of these worlds, he says, may have been so far away that the dust or remains of them which is now raining down on the world in the shape of fine powder has been a million years in traversing the space between us and what was once that destroyed world's orbit.

Written Under Hot Fire.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was written by Francis Scott Key at the time of the attack on Fort Mifflin, made by Admiral Cockburn, on September 13, 1814. Key was held a prisoner in a little boat moored to the commander's vessel. Through the whole day and night, exposed to the fire from the shore, Key watched the flag on the fort, and at break of day on the 14th saw it still waving—"our flag was still there." Then, taking an old letter from his pocket, he rested it on a barrel head, and at fever heat, wrote the poem, which is called "The Defense of Fort Mifflin."

LADIES.

Have your embroideries framed by C. W. Thurmond, 69½ Whitehall St.

AT
COAL Cut Prices

Highest Grade JellicoLump, \$4.00 Per Ton.
Highest Grade JellicoNut, \$3.50 Per Ton.

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Sale now open at Grand Box Office.
Phone 1079.
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FRIDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE
FEBRUARY 5 AND 6. SATURDAY

HOYT'S Great
"A TEXAS STEER."

"T'WAS NEVER FUNNIER THAN TIS NOW."
"Twas Only One That You Might Enjoy Its Fun."

SPECIAL MATINEE SATURDAY
Reserved seats down stairs—50 cents. Balcony—25 cents and 50 cents. Night prices—25 cents to \$1.

Monday and Tuesday, Matinee
February 8 and 9. Tuesday.

ENGAGEMENT OF
OTISSKINNER

—Presenting—
MONDAY EVENING—A Soldier of Fortune
TUESDAY MATINEE—The Lady of Lyons
TUESDAY NIGHT—Romeo and Juliet

SPECIAL MATINEE—Prices 25 & 50c. No higher.
NIGHT—25c to \$1. Sale at Grand box office.
Feb 4 thurs fri sat mon tues

Second Edition

3:15 P. M.

WHEAT ACTIVE, PRICES HIGHER

Fluctuations Were Rapid and at Times Violent.

COVERED RANGE OF 2 CENTS

Public Indifference to Developments in Stocks, and They Show No Activity—Same Dullness and Fluctuations in Cotton.

Chicago. Wheat in Chicago was active. Opening prices were at a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and after numerous fluctuations was quoted at about yesterday's closing for May and $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower for July.

Total clearances at all ports of wheat and four equals 334,000 bushels of wheat. Corn 446,000 bushels.

A private cable from Liverpool states that wheat is pressed for sale and is $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower.

The flour output for the week at Minneapolis, Duluth and Milwaukee was 22,000 barrels, against 27,000 the previous week and 138,000 last year.

Northwestern receipts of wheat 229 cars, against 192 last week and 674 last year.

The Cincinnati Price Current says: "Cold weather is improving the conditions of western corn, which is offering more liberally. The recent hard frosts is believed to have somewhat injured the wheat crop in various localities, but it is mostly conjecture. The week's packing of 425,000 bags, against 350,000 last year. There appears to have been an increase of offerings of corn recently."

Wheat receipts at primary markets, 1,187,000 bushels, against 1,542,000 the preceding week and 2,628,000 last year.

Shipments of wheat, 57,362 bushels; corn, 181,180; oats, none.

St. Louis Receipts—Wheat, 4,000, against 25,000 last year; corn, 90,000, against 25,000; oats, 20,000, against 3,000.

Duluth Receipts—Wheat, 38,761. Provisions large steady and rather firm on light receipts of hogs and continued heavy buying by local shorts. One broker bought 5,000 barrels. May pork supposed to be for account of Slidell.

The following is the range of the leading futures in Chicago today:

May	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/4
July	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/8
September	26 1/4	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/8
Ons—				
May	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/4
July	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/8
Pork—				
May	7 5/8	7 60	7 55	7 5 1/4
Lard—				
May	3 8 1/4	3 8 1/2	3 8 0	3 8 0
July	3 9 5	3 9 5	3 8 1/2	3 8 1/4
Sides—				
May	3 8 1/4	3 8 1/2	3 8 1/4	3 8 1/4
July	3 9 5	3 9 5	3 9 5	3 9 5